

*Mr. L. Gray*

THE  
*York Guide.*

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# A GUIDE

FOR

STRANGERS AND VISITORS

THROUGH THE

CITY OF YORK,

DESCRIBING ITS

PUBLIC BUILDINGS, INSTITUTIONS, CHURCHES, CHAPELS ;  
CIVIL, ECCLESIASTICAL, AND MILITARY ANTIQUITIES ;  
AND EVERY OBJECT OF PUBLIC INTEREST ;

CONTAINING ALSO

AN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE NOTICE OF THE

Cathedral Church of St. Peter,

(COMMONLY CALLED YORK MINSTER ;)

WITH AN

APPENDIX OF STATISTICS AND USEFUL INFORMATION.

ILLUSTRATED WITH A

*Plan of the City, and several highly finished Wood Engravings.*

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Revised and Enlarged.

YORK :

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WM. SOTHERAN,  
AND SOLD BY THE BOOKSELLERS.





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## ADVERTISEMENT.

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IN preparing this Manual the Compiler has endeavoured to dispose the several parts in such a manner that the natural order of the subject may, as far as possible, be made auxiliary to its perfect convenience as a **GUIDE BOOK FOR STRANGERS AND VISITORS.** The *Table of Objects of Interest, &c.* is peculiar to this Guide, and, it is believed, will be found as useful as it is new. In working out his design, he has borne in mind that the object of a *Guide Book* should be to say as much as possible in the fewest words. This rule has been diligently followed; but, at the same time, he believes, that the little volume he now submits to the Public, contains much information, both in the text and notes, not to be found in any other *York Guide.*



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*Arranged in a continuous route, commencing with the Cathedral,  
and in a manner most convenient to Strangers and Visitors.*

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# THE CITY OF YORK.

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## Part E.

### HISTORICAL INTRODUCTION.

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## CHAPTER I.

ROMAN AND ANGLO-SAXON PERIOD TO A. D. 1066.

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“And though the fair scenes of the land I have fled  
Be her poet’s delight, her historian’s glory,  
For me, ancient YORK, thou hast charms in their stead,  
What a spell’s in thy name, what a thrill in thy story!  
The birth-place and tomb of the mighty departed,  
Old saints and bold heroes have flourish’d in thee;  
Not a few of the wise and the generous hearted  
Ennable the scroll of thy proud pedigree.”

---

URING those early times when Britain was peopled by tribes of rude and savage aborigines,—when that fair portion of it, watered by the Ouse and its tributaries, was covered with forests and morasses sheltering herds of wild animals,—there is reason to believe that the site on which now stands the City of York, was occupied as a fortress, or as an accustomed station, known amongst the hardy hunters who then possessed the district. Geoffrey of Monmouth, bishop of St. Asaph, one of the monkish chroniclers of the 12th century, has left a story to the effect, that York was founded by Ebraucus, the grandson of *Æneas* (who was descended from the goddess Venus!) 983 years before the Christian era, or contemporaneously with the reigns of David and Solomon over the Israelites. It is also affirmed, on the same authority, that Ebraucus had twenty wives,

and by them fifty children, namely, twenty sons and thirty daughters, that he built several other cities, variously stated as being Edinburgh and Carlisle, and after performing many wonderful exploits, and living in all due magnificence, was finally buried in a temple dedicated to the goddess Diana, on the spot where now stands the church of Saint Helen's, Stonegate. The good bishop who has related this marvellous account lived at a time when the relish for miracles and wonders was at its greatest height, and probably he would have been greatly scandalised if he could have foreseen that so plausible a narrative would ever come to be regarded as fabulous and untrue. Time, however, has considerably weakened the belief in King Ebraucus, his cities, his children, and his wives, and the whole account must be regarded as having long since passed into that comprehensive catalogue of exploded errors to which the ignorance or the credulity of every age makes some addition. The plain fact appears to have been, that the locality where York now stands was called by the ancient Britons *Kaer*, the Celtic word for *seat* or *city*, and that in all likelihood it was as thickly peopled as any other part of the island. Cæsar says in his Commentaries, that the people he found in Britain “knew nothing of building with stone, but called that a town which had a thick entangled wood, defended with a ditch and bank about it.”\* There can be little doubt that a numerous tribe

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\* Drake's *Eboracum*, folio, (p. 7) published in 1736. This book will always be the great repository of information relative to the history of the City.

inhabited the district, and that their character and customs were those of a barbarous people.\*

Drake quotes a Latin verse by Alcuin, the celebrated scholar, who was born at York about the tenth century, asserting the Roman origin of the city, and then says, “It is probable to me that this city was first planted and fortified by Agricola, about A. D. 80, whose conquests in the island stretched beyond York, and that that general built here a fortress to guard the frontiers after his return.” There is no dispute, that when the emperor Hadrian came into Britain, A. D. 124, for the purpose of subduing the Caledonians, he brought with him the Sixth Legion, styled *Legio Sexta Victrix*,† which, on his departure, he left stationed at York, and that the residence of this legion, at the same place, can be distinctly traced for three hundred years. After this event, York continued to increase in splendour and importance, until about A. D. 150, when it became one of the greatest and most considerable stations in the province.

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\* The present name of the city, *York*, has given rise to great discussion. It is generally believed to be derived from a gradual corruption of the words *Eure-wic*, Eure being the ancient name of the river on which it stands. The several names which have been applied to it are as follows: *Kaer Ebrauc*, *Civitas Brigantium*, *Eboracum*, *Efor-wic* or *Eure-wic*, *Civitas Eborum* (Domesday Book), *Yorke*. The Romans called it *Eboracum*.

† A Roman Legion consisted of about 6,000 foot and 600 horse. The first officer of the legion was called *Legatus Legionis*, and acted under the superior orders of the general of the army of which his legion formed a part, or the governor of the province where it happened to be stationed. The addition of the numerals I., II., III., &c., was given to the legions at their first raising, and the title *Victrix*, or *Conquering*, was bestowed on those distinguished for some feat of extraordinary bravery. (Spelman apud Drake, p. 49.)

The arrival of the Emperor Severus is the next principal occurrence in the history of the city. Gibbon, after describing the enmities of the two sons of Severus, Caracalla and Geta, says,\* “In these circumstances, the intelligence of a war in Britain, and of an invasion of the province by the barbarians of the north, was received with pleasure by Severus. Though the vigilance of his lieutenants might have been sufficient to repel the distant enemy, he resolved to embrace the honourable pretext of withdrawing his sons from the luxury of Rome, which enervated their minds and irritated their passions; and of inuring their youth to the toils of war and government.† Notwithstanding his advanced age (for he was above three score), and his gout, which obliged him to be carried in a litter, he transported his person into that remote island, attended by his two sons, his whole court, and a formidable army. He immediately passed the walls of Hadrian and Antoninus, and entered the enemy’s country.” Drake says, when everything was got ready for the expedition, he marched from York with his son Caracalla, leaving Geta in company with Papinius, an eminent Roman lawyer, to administer justice until his return. Alluding to the success of the expedition, Gibbon says, “As soon as the Roman legions had retired, they (the Caledonians) resumed their hostile independence. Their restless spirit provoked Severus to send a new army into Caledonia, with the most

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\* *Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*, cap. vi. stereotype edition, p. 51.

† Gibbon fixes the date of his arrival in Britain A. D. 208.

bloody orders, not to subdue but to extirpate the natives. They were saved by the death of their haughty enemy." He continues: "The disorder of his mind irritated the pains of his body, he wished impatiently for death, and hastened the instant of it by his impatience. He expired at York, (4th February, 211,) in the sixty-fifth year of his life, and in the eighteenth of his glorious and successful reign." All the writers who have described York, have dwelt with much exultation on the magnificence of the funeral obsequies of Severus.\* The funeral pile is stated to have been erected near Holgate, the eminence called *Severus Hill*; but recent excavations, for the purpose of forming the large reservoir for the New Water Works, have proved the fallacy of this notion.†

Although it has been very generally agreed by local historians, that the murder of Geta and Papinius by Caracalla, the brother of the former, took place at York, Gibbon, while he minutely describes the manner in which the crime was perpetrated, seems to be quite unconscious that any difference of opinion prevailed as to whether it happened at York or at Rome.‡ The silence of such an authority on a question incidentally so important to the accuracy of his history, is very ominous of the invalidity of the claim of York to have

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\* Drake, pp. 9, 10, et seq.

† Little reliance is to be placed upon circumstances of this nature connected with history so many centuries ago, and when succeeding historians seem to vie with each other in giving, as they think, an importance to the city to which, in many instances, it has no claim.

‡ *Decline and Fall*, cap. vi. pp. 52, 53.

witnessed the assassination as well as the death and deification of some of the masters of the world.\*

The death of the Emperor Constantius is the next great event in the Roman annals of York. “The British expedition and an easy victory over the Caledonians, were the last exploits of the life of Constantius. He ended his life in the Imperial Palace at York (25th July, 306), fifteen months after he had received the title of Augustus, and almost fourteen years and a half after he had been promoted to the rank of Cæsar.”† The funeral and apotheosis of the deceased emperor immediately followed his death, and Drake (p. 43) has collected, with great diligence, an account of the costly character of the solemnities.

Constantine the Great, the son of Constantius, had taken great pains to be present at his father’s death, the better to secure the favour of the British legions. Gibbon imagines or transcribes the arts by which he induced the imperial authorities in Eboracum to proclaim him Emperor of the West.

There was a tradition that the urn containing the ashes of Constantius was discovered about the time of the Reformation in a vault, in company with an everlasting lamp, that the lamp (like most other things of the same marvellous pretensions) immediately disappeared on day-light being admitted, and that the urn was preserved in the church of St. Helen-on-the-Walls.

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\* It requires an extraordinary degree of penetration to discover in what consists the honour of witnessing a murder. The zeal with which this point has been pressed, would seem to prove that there have been minds sufficiently acute even for this task.

† *Decline and Fall*, xiv. p. 159.

It has been asserted that Constantine the Great was born in York during one of the expeditions of his father to Britain, and Drake is very desirous to establish the point ; but Gibbon, in a note to his fourteenth chapter, destroys any lingering inclination which a partial citizen might retain to believe that such was the case.

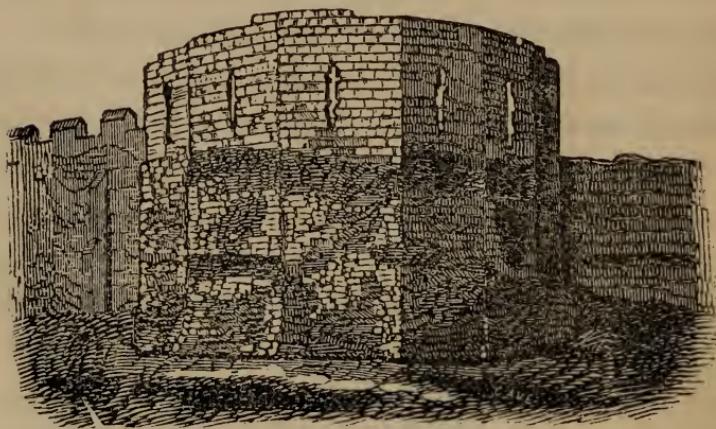
About the year 450, the Romans finally withdrew their forces from Britain, and left to Eboracum the monuments of a grandeur which had been introduced by a foreign people, but had never taken deep root in the minds and habits of the original inhabitants, and only awaited the removal of the intruding notion to become an useless and reproachful incumbrance.

Great quantities of Roman antiquities and coins have been discovered at York ; and if it be urged that a place, which for three or four hundred years was the constant residence of a Roman government, ought to be able to show something better than fragments of granite and pottery, it may be answered in the words of the Rev. C. Wellbeloved, (one of the best, if not the best living authority on the subject) that after the lapse of fourteen centuries, and the visitations of fire and sword which have swept over the city, the wonder is, not that so little, but that anything whatever remains of its condition under the Emperors. This observation also explains why the very sites of the Roman city and palaces are matters of great uncertainty.

There appears to be little doubt, that portions of three of the Roman walls of fortification round the ancient Eboracum have been at different times dis-

covered ; and combining the evidence furnished by the position of these relics, Mr. Wellbeloved (*Eburacum*, p. 53) thinks we are “ warranted in concluding that the Roman city was of a rectangular form of about 650 yards by about 550, enclosed by a wall, and rampart mound of earth on the innerside of the wall, and perhaps a fosse without.” According to his ideas, the four angles of the Roman wall were—at the present Multangular Tower ; near the end of Jubbergate where it joins Coneystreet ; near the bottom of Aldwark ; and somewhere in the vicinity of the present angle of the city walls on Lord Mayor’s Walk.

There is, however, no dispute as to the Roman origin of one erection still remaining, viz. :—the Multangular Tower now included in the Gardens of the Museum.



Multangular Tower.

These extremely interesting remains consist of a part of the wall and an angle tower ; and considering their great age (erected, it is probable, about the middle of the third century of the Christian era), and the calamities to which York has been subjected, are in exceed-

ingly good preservation. The masonry of the exterior surface of the Roman wall consists of courses of small ashler stones, with a string of Roman tiles, five in depth. The diameter of the interior of the tower at the floor is about 33 feet 6 inches. The name “**MULTANGULAR TOWER,**” is derived from its consisting of ten sides of a nearly regular thirteen sided figure, forming nine obtuse angles.

Much difference of opinion prevails as to the direction taken by the fortifications which branched off from this tower. Mr. Wellbeloved places the Roman Bridge over the Ouse, higher up the river than the present one. He thinks that it was thrown across from about St. Helen's Square to Tanner Row.

Tadcaster and Aldborough were also Roman stations, and Roman roads have been distinctly traced to them and to several other places. Drake affirms, that he had seen many of the Roman mile stones at various distances on these great thoroughfares.

Many interesting Roman relics have been discovered in York at various times. The stone coffins deposited in the interior of the Tower were discovered in the immediate neighbourhood of York. The following engraving gives an exact representation of a tabulet found several years ago on the site now occupied by the York and North Midland Railway Station. The inscription denotes that a temple was dedicated to the Holy God Serapis, by Claudius Hieronymianus, Legate of the sixth legion, victorious.



The northern tribes who, during the residence of the Roman legions on the south side of the wall of Hadrian, had been compelled to exercise their merciless instincts at the expense of each other, poured forth in eager and savage multitudes when they had no longer to fear the arms and discipline of the imperial troops. “The Britons contemplated their new freedom with surprise and terror. They were left destitute of any civil or military constitution, and their uncertain rulers wanted either skill, or courage, or authority, to direct the public force against the common enemy.”\* Under such circumstances, the whole country was helpless before the fierce invaders, and fire and sword began to annihilate the memorials of Italian civilization. The Saxons were invited to resist the enemy. They came, and fulfilled their mission, and then seized upon the whole country for their pains. The war now raged between the Britons and their German allies, and after a century and a half of bloodshed and horror, the Heptarchy was established.

\* *Decline and Fall*, cap. 28, p. 637.

All that remained of York after sieges and conflagrations was then recognised as the capital of the Deiri, a division of the northern kingdom of Northumbria. There is a story that the coming of St. Augustine to Britain, and the conversion of the whole island to Christianity, was occasioned by Pope Gregory finding in the slave market at Rome, some youths of the Deiri nation : “Whence come they?” asked Gregory, struck with their beauty. “From Deiri,” was answered. “That is good,” said he ; “‘*De-iri*,’ that means from the wrath of God. What is the name of their king?” he again enquired. “Alla.” “Oh!” said his holiness, “*Allaluia!* we must endeavour that the praises of God be sung in their country.” And so if we may believe this story, a pretty face and a witty play upon words led to the conversion of Britain to the Christian faith.\*

About the time of Edward the Confessor, the kingdom was divided into shires, and York was appointed to be the capital of the shire which bears its nome.

Drake laments the declension which had reduced the City from the capital of an extensive Roman province to be the chief town of a few wapontakes. We have little sympathy with such sentiments. York, as the capital of Yorkshire, is infinitely greater in our eyes than Eboracum, the centre of an exotic and superficial refinement.

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\* It is to be feared that this story is an exemplification of the complaint of Shenstone, that the best puns and the liveliest impromptus are generally *accessaries after the fact*.

## CHAPTER II.

MODERN PERIOD, A. D. 1066, TO PRESENT TIME.

---

“Time rolls his ceaseless course. The race of yore,  
Who danced our infancy upon their knee,  
And told our marvelling boyhood legend's store,  
Of their strange ventures happed by land and sea,  
How are they blotted from the things that be!  
How few, all weak and withered in their force,  
Wait on the verge of dark eternity;  
Like stranded wrecks, the tide returning hoarse  
To sweep them from our sight. Time rolls his ceaseless course.”

---

On the 23rd of September, 1066, was fought the bloody battle of Stamford Bridge, between Harold, the successor of Edward the Confessor, and Harfager, King of Norway, who, in league with Tosto, the brother of Harold, had entered the estuary of the Humber, with a fleet of ships, variously stated at two and five hundred, carrying an army of sixty thousand men. It is said they sailed up the Ouse as far as Riccall without disembarking; after destroying a small outpost of the Saxons, stationed at Fulford, they entered the city, and committed many enormities. On the approach of Harold with an army of about their own strength, they marched out to Stamford, a village on the Derwent, and there strongly posted themselves in expectation of the attack. The battle was obstinate and bloody, and when, at length, victory rested with Harold, two-thirds of the enemy were slain: the bodies of Tosto and Harfager were found upon the field, and buried at York.

While Harold was celebrating this great deliverance at York, news arrived that another army of invaders, under William, Duke of Normandy, had landed at Pevensey, in Sussex. Harold hastened to oppose this new rival, and lost both his kingdom and his life at the battle of Hastings.

Several revolts took place in Yorkshire before William thought it necessary to come northward in person, and virtually crush the malecontents. Earl Waltheof, in company with the principal Saxon nobility, held the city against him for a space of eight or nine months, and only surrendered it at last on terms of honourable capitulation, which William disregarded as soon as he had nothing to fear from the deceived Saxons. "He razed the city to the ground," says Drake, "and with it fell all the principal nobility and gentry, and most of the other inhabitants. The English and Scotch garrison, notwithstanding the articles, all perished; and lest the country should be able to support the city in this dreadful calamity, he laid all waste between York and Durham, destroyed or drove out the inhabitants, and made the country so desolate, that for nine years after neither plough nor spade was put into the ground." It is probable that this representation is somewhat overcharged, but there can be no question that William endeavoured, as much as possible, to *extirpate* the Saxon power in the northern counties.

When William was firmly seated in his conquered kingdom, he ordained the *Domesday Survey*, and in this celebrated record of the state of property in England, in the eleventh century, the chief entries

respecting the City of York are thus summed up by Sir H. Ellis.\*

“In the time of Edward the Confessor, there were six shires in York, besides the shire of the Archbishop. One of these shires, at the time of the Survey, had been demolished to make room for the castles. In the other five shires there were 1418 “mansiones hospitatæ.” In the shire of the Archbishop there were, in the time of King Edward, 189 “mansiones hospitatæ,” so that the full number of those mansions was 1597, besides the shire sacrificed to the castles. The whole number may be presumed to have been 1800, or thereabouts; the Curia of the Archbishop and the houses of the Canons not included in this estimate. The whole number of “Domus Hospitatæ” at the time of the Survey, may be reckoned at 1036.† Drake‡ sup-

\* The exact time when the Conqueror undertook the Survey is differently stated by historians. It is generally believed to have begun about 1080. From the memorial of the completion of this Survey, at the end of the second volume, it is evident that it was finished in 1086. (*Sir H. Ellis's Introduction to Domesday Book*, 2 vols. 8vo. 1833, vol. 1. pp. 3, 4.) Domesday was compiled by Commissioners who were directed to ascertain respecting every place upon the oaths of the competent persons: 1st. Name of the Property; 2nd. Possessor under King Edward; 3rd. Present Possessor; 4th. Quantity of Land in the Manor; 5th. How many Homagers; 6th. How many Villeins; 7th. How many Cotarii; 8th. How many Servi; 9th. How many Freemen; 10th. How many Tenants in Socage; 11th. Quantity of Wood; 12th. Meadow and Pasture; 13th. Mills and Fishponds; 14th. Value in King Edward's time; 15th. Present Value; 16th. How much each free or Soeman held. All these particulars were to be triply estimated—1st. Value under King Edward; 2nd. Value when bestowed by the Conqueror; 3rd. Value at the time of Survey. (*Ibid.* p. 21.)

† *Sir H. Ellis's Domesday*, vol. 2, p. 509. ‡ *Eboracum*, p. 234.

poses that in all there were two thousand inhabited houses in York, in the time of Edward the Confessor, containing a population of 10,000 ; and allowing the suburbs to have been as extensive as Leland represents, he says, “ we may reasonably suppose above as many more inhabitants to have resided in them.” Sir Henry Ellis, taking his figures from *Domesday* itself, makes the population of the *whole county* to amount to only 8055 persons. If this contrast be correct, the devastation in Yorkshire, caused by the Conquest, must indeed have been terrific.\*

We have no further notice of the city until the reign of Stephen, when (1137) a great fire consumed thirty-nine parish churches, the cathedral, the abbey of St. Mary, and St. Leonard’s Hospital. In the following year, the Scots under their king, David, made an irruption into the northern counties as far as York, which they attempted to besiege. Thurston, the Archbishop, lost no time in collecting together the force of the country ; and on the 22nd of August intercepted the retreat of the Scots at Northallerton, and gained the celebrated battle of the *Standard*, so called because the English army carried with them an immense consecrated banner which they planted on a moveable carriage in the front of their ranks.

“ One of the first parliaments mentioned in history,” says Drake, “ was held at York, about the year 1160, in the reign of Henry the Second.” Another parliament was held in 1171, by the same monarch, at which

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\* As a proof of this fact, we are told (*Sir H. Ellis*, vol. 2, p. 510) that upon 411 manors, the only inhabitants enumerated are *forty-three* common cottagers.

William, King of Scotland, did homage for the whole Scottish nation. He deposited upon the altar of the cathedral his breastplate, spear, and saddle, in token of his vassalship to Henry.

While Richard the First was absent in the Holy Land, one of the most remarkable (and certainly the most disgraceful) events recorded in the history of the city, took place. Owing to various causes, not the least powerful of which was their superior skill and industry, the Jews became objects of a very general popular dislike. In the year 1189, the mob at London had contrived to vent their fury on the Jews then residing in the metropolis, and the news of their success reaching York, immediately excited a popular crusade against the detested Israelites. The persecuted families took refuge in the castle, and for some time held that position against their enemies ; at length seeing no prospect of deliverance from either famine or massacre, at the instigation of their Rabbis, about 2,000 of them committed suicide, first setting fire to the buildings. The roar and scorching heat of the flames, the yells and fiendish passions of the mob, the bleeding corpses of the slain, and the tumult and dismay of the discovery and pillage, must have constituted a spectacle terrible in the highest degree. It is some consolation to know, that this flagrant breach of all law and order did not go unpunished : the Bishop of Ely, Regent in the king's absence, visited York, and as far as possible chastised the brutal offenders.

In 1230, King Henry III., in company with Alexander King of Scotland, and an immense number of the nobility and gentry of both kingdoms, kept Christ-

mas at York. Again, in 1251, the city was honoured by the presence of the same illustrious personages, but on a more august occasion—Henry's daughter had been betrothed to Alexander, and the marriage was now to be solemnized at York. The spectacles and entertainments, we are assured, were according to the most costly fashions of that period. The Archbishop, Walter de Grey, entertained the major part of the guests, and spent (say the historians) more than 4,000 marks on the expenses of the feasts and amusements he provided for them. For one feast only, he had *sixty* oxen roasted and cooked in various ways.

In 1298, Edward the First called a Parliament at York, to which he summoned the King of Scotland. This was the beginning of the wars between the two kingdoms, which raged during that and the following reign. In 1319, the *White Battle*, between an army of Scots under the Earl of Murray, and an English force composed chiefly of ecclesiastics under the Archbishop of York, was fought about eleven miles from the city. The Scots were victorious, and from the great number of priests left dead upon the field, the engagement was called the *White Battle*. Several Parliaments were held at York during the reigns of the first three princes of the house of Plantagenet.

In 1346, the Scots, under their King, David Bruce, entered England, and ravaged the country as far as Durham. Phillipa, the wife of Edward the Third, then in France, collected an army, and gave battle to the Scots at Neville's Cross, near Durham, totally defeated them, and left 15,000 of their number dead upon the field. King David himself was taken prisoner,

and carried to London. King Richard the Second being at York (1389) conferred the title of *Lord Mayor* on William de Selby, who then filled that high municipal office. In 1405, the famous rebellion against Henry IV., headed by Hotspur and the Percys, and supported by the Archbishop of York (Scroope), and many of the northern nobility, took place, and York suffered considerably from the measures taken by the king to procure submission in the disaffected districts.

During the wars of the Roses, York experienced many calamities, and was a near witness of, perhaps, the bloodiest battle ever caused by the demon of civil war. On Palm Sunday, (29th March,) 1461, the Yorkists and Lancasterians met at Towton, a village about ten miles from York. No quarter was granted by either side, and 36,000 Englishmen are believed to have perished on that fatal day. The whole distance between the field of battle and the city was covered with the bodies of the slain. The battle of Wakefield had been fought the previous year (1460), and gained by the Lancasterians. The heads of the Duke of York and the young Duke of Rutland were set upon Micklegate Bar. After the battle of Towton they were taken down, and the heads of some of the Lancasterian leaders set up in their places.

Richard the Third appears to have been a great favourite and favourer of the good citizens of York. At the time of the death of Edward IV., he was on the borders of Scotland with an armed force. On receiving the news, he hastened to York, and caused a mass to be said for the soul of the late King at the high altar of the Cathedral. After the murder of the

two young Princes in the Tower, and his accession as Richard III., he made a progress to York, and the better to secure the allegiance of the North, he conferred several favours upon the city, and according to Drake, caused himself to be crowned in the Chapter House by Archbishop Rotherham, in the presence of an immense assemblage of the clergy, nobles, and common people. Mr. Davies, in his recent work on the City Records, has adduced evidence which goes a great way to disprove the story of this royal solemnity, and it appears probable, that although the ceremonials connected with Richard's visit were exceedingly gorgeous, that his own coronation was certainly not one of them. Nothing of moment occurred here during the reign of his successor, Henry the Seventh.

In the 31st year of Henry VIII., the Great Council of the North was established at York, and appointed to hold its sittings at the Manor House, then newly erected out of the ruins of St. Mary's Abbey, which, with the rest of the monastic institutions of the realm, had been suppressed four years previously.

In 1569, occurred the Rebellion, headed by the Earls of Westmoreland and Northumberland, and aided by many of the nobility of Yorkshire and Durham. The Earl of Sussex was then at York, as Lord President of the North, and Sir George Bowes, acting chiefly through his instructions, was actively engaged in opposing the rebels. The city was in daily expectation of a siege, as is abundantly proved by many curious entries in the Corporation records. For example, on the 18th of November, it is ordered, "that the wardens do bring into the citie all sties and ladders that may

lie in the suburbs thereof, and the inhabitants do make their abode in the citie thys troblesome time.” On the 21st, it is directed, “ that whensoever any alarm shal hapen within this citie, no manner of men, women, ne children shall make any shovteyng, crying, nor noyse, but to kepe silens.”\* A city guard of 100 men is also spoken of. The rebellion was at length suppressed, and then began a retribution on the part of the Queen’s government, which for severity, and we might say, vindictiveness, it is to be hoped has not many parallels. A Commission sat at York for the trial of attainted persons, and their proceedings were sufficiently summary to please their employers. The Earl of Westmoreland escaped beyond sea, but the Earl of Northumberland was sold into the hands of his enemies by a boarder chief. After many delays he was at length brought to York, and beheaded in Pavement, opposite St. Crux Church, on the 22nd of August, 1572. “ His head was smitten off with a broad carpenter’s axe, and set on a high pole, on the top of Micklegate Bar.”†

On the death of Elizabeth, James the First, in his progress to London, staid at York some days, and was very magnificently lodged and treated.

It is well known that Charles the First retired to York at the commencement of the Great Civil War with the Parliament. In April, 1644, the city was be-

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\* “Memorials of the Rebellion of 1569,” 8vo. London, 1840, p. 76. A collection of valuable original documents, illustrated by a profusion of interesting and learned notes.

† *Memorials*, p. 334. His body was buried in St. Crux, according to the Register. “Sir Thomas Pearsey, erle, was buried 22nd of August.”

sieged by an army of 40,000 men of the Parliament's forces, under Sir Thomas Fairfax, the Earl of Manchester, and General Lesley. The Earl of Manchester and his troops were stationed near Clifton. The main batteries of the besiegers were placed out of Walmgate Bar, on the rising grounds called Garrow and Lamel Mill Hills. There were also batteries on the Bootham side. The siege appears to have been prosecuted with great gallantry and vigour, and to have been met in a corresponding spirit. The tower at the north-east corner of Marygate, by the river, was blown up by a mine, on Trinity Sunday, and a desperate attack made by Lord Manchester's troops. Force failing, it was resolved to starve the city into surrender, and this, doubtless, in time would have been accomplished; but on the 30th of June, Prince Rupert advanced at the head of a Royalist army, to raise the siege. The battle of Marston Moor was the consequence; the fatal issue of which, to the King's cause, is well known. The routed royalists retreated to York; and tradition still describes the scene of confusion at Micklegate Bar, caused by the crowds who pressed for admission, and the jealousy of the garrison, as to whom they suffered to pass. The battle was fought on the 2nd of July, and on the 11th the city was surrendered on honourable terms by Sir Thomas Glenham, the governor, and his garrison. This is the last scene of bloodshed the city has witnessed, and every good man will say from his heart, "May such calamities never return."

The history of the City of York from this time is soon told, at least so far as great and important events are concerned. The most noticeable occurrences have

been the visits of illustrious personages. Towards the end of the last century it was visited by George IV., (then Prince of Wales,) and his brother the Duke of York ; by Charles James Fox, and Earl St. Vincent. Prince Leopold, the Duke of Sussex, and the Duke of Wellington have also been here ; and in 1835 Her Majesty, (then the Princess Victoria,) accompanied by the Duchess of Kent, patronized, in person, the Musical Festival of that year. The Royal Party were guests of the Archbishop, at Bishopthorpe Palace. His Royal Highness the Prince Albert, the Duke of Cambridge and his son Prince George, honored the city with their presence on the occasion of the great Agricultural Show, in July, 1848. In the autumn of 1849 Her Majesty and the Prince, with the junior members of the Royal Family, passed through York on their return from Balmoral (their Highland residence) to London, on which occasion an Address from the Corporation was presented, and thousands of loyal subjects greeted them with the warmest enthusiasm. May this good feeling between Her Majesty and her subjects long continue to prevail !







SOUTH-WEST VIEW OF YORK CATHEDRAL.

## Part II.

## THE CATHEDRAL AND CHURCHES.

## CHAPTER III.

## HISTORICAL NOTICE OF THE CATHEDRAL.

“ Over how many tracts—vast, measureless,  
 Ages on ages roll, and none appear  
 Save the wild hunter ranging for his prey :  
 While on this spot of earth—the work of man—  
 How much has been transacted ! Emperors, Popes,  
 Warriors from far and wide, laden with spoil,  
 Landing, have here performed their several parts,  
 Then left the stage to others. Not a stone  
 In the broad pavement, but to him who has  
 An eye and ear for the inanimate world,  
 Tells of Past Ages.”



DWIN, a Saxon King of Northumbria, has the honour of founding the Cathedral Church of St. Peter at York, and in some measure of introducing the Christian religion into the northern parts of Britain. On the 12th of April, A. D. 627, the King, his whole court, and a multitude of the common people, were baptized by Paulinus, in a small wooden oratory erected for the occasion, and preparatory to the enduring edifice. King Edwin was slain in battle in 633, and the church he had commenced was not completed until 642, when Oswald, a zealous Christian, was king. It was severely injured by the invasions of neighbouring savage tribes, and in 669

was in ruins. It was restored by Archbishop Wilfred soon after this date, but in 741 was totally destroyed by fire. A new fabric was immediately begun by Archbishop Egbert, who was assisted by the advice of the celebrated Alcuin. In the fire which attended the siege of the city, by William the Conqueror in 1069, the Cathedral Church and its valuable library, supposed to have been one of the most extensive in Europe, were completely lost. Archbishop Thomas, the Norman metropolitan of York, lost no time in raising a new church, but this was again fated to perish. The great conflagration of 1137 destroyed not only the Cathedral, but many other ecclesiastical edifices. Upon the ruins of this last building, began to be erected the *present* noble pile.

The CHOIR (subsequently removed) was restored by Archbishop Roger in 1171. The *present* SOUTH TRANSEPT was built by Archbishop Walter de Grey in 1227; that is, the foundation was laid in that year. The *present* NORTH TRANSEPT was built by John le Romayne, the treasurer of the church, in 1260. He also erected a central tower, (afterwards removed) in the place where the present one stands. The foundation of the *present* NAVE was laid by Archbishop Romayne (son of the treasurer) on the 7th of April, 1291. The Nave with two WEST TOWERS was finished in about forty years, and during the archiepiscopate of William de Melton. The greater part of the expense of all these works was defrayed by the usual expedient in those days—*Indulgences*.\* The several prelates also con-

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\* An *Indulgence* was a sort of licence to do certain actions granted by the Pope, and extending to a shorter or longer time,

tributed largely out of their own private fortunes. The stone for building the Nave was given by Robert de Vavasour, and the timber by Robert de Percy.

*The present CHOIR* was commenced by Archbishop Thoresby in 1352. The funds for the work were raised by Indulgences, which were plentifully granted by Popes Innocent VI., Urban V. and VI. *The present CENTRAL TOWER* was also commenced about the same time. *The present Two WEST TOWERS* were raised about 1402. *The present CHAPTER HOUSE* is supposed to have been built by Archbishop Walter de Grey, about 1240 : there are no certain evidences as to the time of its erection. The whole Fabric was finished about the year 1426.\* “*The present LIBRARY* (on the north-west side of the Cathedral) was formerly a chapel belonging to the Episcopal Palace. For many years this chapel was in a dilapidated state, but has lately been repaired under the judicious direction of the Dean and Chapter, and now exhibits a beautiful and pleasing specimen of the earliest pointed style.”†

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according to the price. The Indulgences issued for the purpose of raising money to erect the Cathedral were for various terms—forty days, one year, and some by Pope Innocent VI. were for two years and a half.

\* The following is the chronological order of the dates of the erection of the several parts of the fabric :—SOUTH TRANSEPT, begun by Archbishop Walter de Grey, in the reign of Henry III., A. D. 1227; NORTH TRANSEPT, by John le Romayne, 1260; CHAPTER-HOUSE, about the same time; The NAVE, by Archbishop le Romayne, in the reign of Edward I., 1291; The CHOIR, by Archbishop Thoresby, in the reign of Edward III., 1352; The GREAT CENTRAL TOWER, about the same time; The Two WEST TOWERS, built about 1402.

† *Britton's Antiquities of York Cathedral*, 4to. 1819, p. 33. The dates in the above account of the erection of the fabric have been taken from this elegant and useful work.

At the time of the Reformation, the Cathedral suffered severely from the dilapidations inflicted by the zealous expurgators of the ancient faith ; and the fanatics, under Cromwell, took great pains to purify the building from whatever remained of old times, as much, be it observed, with a view to the value of the brass as the holiness of the sanctuary. The pavement was so much injured by these proceedings, that in 1736 it was necessary to relay it : the design was furnished by the Earl of Burlington, and the cost (£2,500) was raised by a county subscription.

Early in the morning of Monday, 2nd of February, 1829, a fire was discovered in the Choir. The flames rapidly spread over the whole of that beautiful collection of carved oak pews and tracery. By nine o'clock the entire Choir was on fire, and the roof began to fall in large masses. The engines were scarcely able to check the flames, until they were partly stifled by the falling of the heavy materials of the roof and ceiling. At eleven o'clock the whole roof had come down, and then the fire began rapidly to be got under. By two o'clock all danger of further mischief from the flames was at an end. Expresses had been sent to Leeds and other places for fire engines, but generally speaking, the danger was past before they could possibly arrive. Jonathan Martin, the incendiary, had attended the evening prayers on Sunday, the 1st of February, and concealed himself behind a tomb in the North Transept. About the middle of the night he commenced his “pious work,” as he called it, and about five o'clock made his way through one of the North Transept windows, looking back, with great pleasure, as he stated

afterwards, on the merry blaze which began to shoot up. He was taken into custody at Hexham, in Northumberland, on the 8th of February, and tried at the Assizes at York, before the late Baron Hullock, on the 31st of March. He was returned by the Jury *Insane*, and ordered to be confined in New Bethlehem Hospital, London, where he died June 3rd, 1838. The damage done by the fire amounted to £65,000, and this sum was raised by a national subscription. The Government gave £5,000 worth of Teak Timber, from the Dock Yards. Sir E. M. Vavasour, Bart., of Hazlewood Hall, nobly imitating the example of his ancestor, gave the stone. His Grace the Archbishop presented the Communion Plate; and one of the Prebendaries, the Hon. and Rev. I. L. Saville (afterwards Earl of Scarborough) gave the Organ. On the 6th of May, 1832, the Choir was again opened for divine service.\*

On the 20th of May, 1840, another fire broke out in the South-West Tower: the flames had acquired great power before any efficient check could be brought to bear upon them. The first alarm was given about half-past seven in the evening, and by nine o'clock the peal of bells had fallen, and the fire raged through the roof of the Tower, and along the roof of the centre aisle of the Nave. By dint of great exertion, the most imminent danger was over by midnight, but not until the Tower and Nave had been reduced to mere shells. The fire originated in the carelessness of a workman employed to repair the clock. The damage (estimated at £23,000) has been wholly repaired, and

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\* It is believed that York Minster could not be *entirely* rebuilt in its present style for less than £2,000,000.

the western division of the Church is again open to the public. The late Dr. Beckwith, of York, who died in December, 1843, left a sum of £2,000 for a new peal of bells, and a further sum of £3,000 to be applied to the restoration of the Chapter House. With the exception of a few thousand pounds, the whole of the £23,000 required to effect the restoration was raised by public subscription.

The *First Grand Musical Festival* commenced on the 23rd of September, 1823. The whole of the three aisles of the Nave were fitted up in a most splendid manner. The Orchestra was erected under the Great Tower. The number of persons who attended the four days' performances was 17,000. The band consisted of 285 vocal and 180 instrumental performers—total 465. The gross *receipts* were £16,174; the gross *surplus* £7,200.

The *Second Festival* commenced on the 13th of September, 1825. Total number of persons present at the four performances, 20,873. The band consisted of 615 persons, vocal and instrumental. The gross *receipts* amounted to £20,876 10s.

The *Third Festival* took place on the 23rd of September, 1828, and three following days. The band was composed of 618 performers. The *receipts* were £16,769 11s. 4d. The aggregate attendance 14,525 persons.

The *Fourth Festival* (which was the last) was held on the 7th of September, 1835, and three succeeding days. This Festival was patronised, in person, by Her Majesty (then the Princess Victoria) and the Duchess of Kent. The Royal party attended the Minster on each of the four days. The band consisted of about

600 persons. The gross *receipts* were £16,662 3s. 9d. ; the gross *expenditure* £13,073 15s. The surplus of £3,588 8s. 9d. was divided in the proportions of £1,794 4s. 5d. to the Restoration Fund for the fire of 1829, and £448 11s. 1d. each to the Infirmaryes of York, Leeds, Hull, and Sheffield.

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A CHRONOLOGICAL  
LIST OF THE ARCHBISHOPS OF YORK,  
FROM THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE SEE A. D. 625,  
TO THE PRESENT TIME.

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Anglo-Saxon Dynasty.

ARCHBISHOPS.	Consecrated.	Died or Translated.	Contemporaneous Kings.
Paulinus, <i>See vacant 34 years.</i>	625	631	Edwin.
Ceadda,	665	669	Oswyn.
Wilfrid,	669	678	Alefrid.
Bosa,	678	685	Egfrid.
Wilfrid (restored)	686	698	Alefrid.
Bosa (restored)	691	705	Alefrid.
St. John of Beverley,	705	718	Osred.
Wilfred II.,	718	731	Osric II.
Egbert,	731	766	Cœlwulph.
Coena,	767	781	Ethelwulf.
Eanbauld,	780	796	Edelrid.
Eanbauld II..	797	832	Alred.
Wulsius,	832	832	Egbert.
Wimund,	832	854	Egbert.
Wilfere,	854	892	Alfred.
Ethelbald,	895	920	Alfred.
Redward,	921	940	Edward the Elder.
Wulstan,	941	955	Athelstan.
Oscytell,	955	971	Edwy and Edgar.
Athelwald,	971	971	Edgar.
Oswald,	971	993	Edwd. the Martyr.
Aldulfe,	993	1002	Ethelred II.
Wulstan II.,	1003	1023	Canute
Alfric Puttoc,	1023	1050	Edward Confessor
Kinsius,	1050	1060	Edward Confessor
Aldred,	1061	1069	William I.

## Anglo-Norman Dynasty.

ARCHBISHOPS.	Consecrated.	Died or Translated.	Contemporaneous Kings.
Thomas,	1070	1100	William I. and II.
Gerard,	1100	1108	Henry I.
Thomas II.,	1109	1115	Henry I.
Thurstan,	1119	1140	Henry & Stephen.
William,	1144	1147	Henry & Stephen.
Henry Murdac,	1148	1153	Stephen.
St. William,	1153	1154	Stephen.

## Saxon Line (restored.)

Roger,	1154	1181	Henry II.
<i>See vacant 10 years.</i>			Henry II.
Geoffry Plantagenet,	1191	1212	Henry II., Richard I. and John.
<i>See vacant 4 years.</i>			
Walter de Grey,	1215	1255	John & Henry III.
Sewal de Bovil,	1256	1258	Henry III.
Godfrey de Kinton,	1258	1264	Henry III.
Walter Giffard,	1265	1279	Henry III. and Edward I.
William Wickwane,	1279	1285	Edward I.
John le Romayne,	1286	1296	Edward I.
Henry de Newark,	1298	1299	Edward I.
Thomas de Corbrigge,	1299	1303	Edward I.
William de Grenefeld,	1305	1315	Edward I. and II.
William de Melton,	1317	1340	Edward II. & III.

## Lancastrian Line.

William de la Zouche,	1342	1352	Edward III.
John Thoresby,	1354	1373	Edward III.
Alexander Neville,	1374	1388	Edward III. and Richard II.
Thomas Arundell,	1389	1396	Richard II.
Robert Waldby,	1397	1398	Richard II.
Richard Scroope,	1398	1405	Richard II. and Henry IV.
Henry Bowet,	1408	1423	Henry IV. and V.
John Kemp,	1426	1451	Henry V. and VI.

## House of York.

William Booth,	1453	1464	Henry VI. and Edward IV.
George Neville,	1465	1476	Edward IV.
Lawrence Booth,	1476	1480	Edward IV.
Thomas Scot de Rotherham.	1480	1500	Edward IV. & V. Richard III. and Henry VII.

## House of Tudor.

ARCHBISHOPS.	Consecrated.	Died or Translated.	Contemporaneous Kings.
Thomas Savage,	1501	1507	Henry VII.
Christopher Baynbrigge,	1508	1514	Hen. VII. & VIII.
Cardinal Thomas Wolsey,	1514	1530	Henry VIII.
Edward Lee,	1531	1544	Henry VIII.
Robert Holgate,	1544	1553	Henry VIII., Ed- ward VI., and Mary.
Nicholas Heath,	1555	1558	Mary & Elizabeth.
Thomas Young	1560	1568	Elizabeth.
Edmund Grindall,	1570	1576	Elizabeth.
Edwin Sandys,	1577	1588	Elizabeth.
John Piers,	1588	1594	Elizabeth.
Matthew Hutton,	1594	1606	Eliz. and James I.

## House of Stuart.

Tobias Matthew,	1606	1628	Jas. I. & Chas. I.
George Montaigne,	1628	1628	Charles I.
Samuel Harsnett,	1629	1631	Charles I.
Richard Neill,	1632	1640	Charles I.
John Williams,	1642	1650	Charles I.
<i>See vacant 10 years.</i>			
Accepted Frewen,	1660	1664	Charles II.
Richard Sterne,	1664	1683	Charles II.
John Dolben,	1683	1686	Charles II., and James II.
Thomas Lamplugh,	1688	1691	William III.
John Sharp,	1691	1714	William III. and Anne

## House of Brunswick.

Sir William Dawes,	1714	1724	George I.
Lancelot Blackburn,	1724	1743	George I. and II.
Thomas Herring,	1743	1747	George II.
Matthew Hutton,	1747	1757	George II.
John Gilbert,	1757	1761	George II. & III.
Robert Hay Drummond,	1761	1776	George III.
William Markham,	1777	1807	George III.
Edward V. V. Harcourt,	1808	1847	George III. & IV. William IV. and Victoria.
Thomas Musgrave,	1847		Victoria.

*Table of the comparative Dimensions of the principal  
Cathedrals of England (in feet.)*

NAME.	Extreme Length East to West.	Length of <i>Transep.</i> North to South.	Breadth of the <i>Nave.</i>	Length of the <i>Nave.</i>	Height of Ceiling of the <i>Nave.</i>	Length of the <i>Choir.</i>	Height of Ceiling of the <i>Choir.</i>	Height of <i>West Towers.</i>	Height of <i>Centre Tower.</i>
York .....	524	222	109	261	99	157	99	196	213
Canterbury ..	514	140	74	214	80	150	80	130	235
Durham .....	420	176	80	240	70	117	71	143	212
Ely .....	517	178	73	327	70	101	70	270	113
Gloucester ..	420	144	84	174	67	130	86	—	261
Lincoln .....	498	227	83	252	83	158	—	270	288
St. Paul's....	500	248	107	306	88	105	88	221	356
Salisbury ....	452	210	76	246	84	140	84	—	400
Westminster..	489	189	96	130	101	152	101	—	—
Winchester ..	554	208	86	247	78	138	78	133	133

*The remaining Dimensions of York Cathedral are—*

Breadth of the <i>West Front</i> .....	109	feet.
————— <i>East Front</i> .....	105	“
————— <i>North Transept</i> .....	81	“
————— <i>South ditto</i> .....	72	“
————— <i>Choir</i> .....	46	“
————— <i>Centre Aisle of Nave</i> .....	46	“
————— <i>Side Aisles</i> .....	18	“
Height of <i>East Window</i> .....	75	“
Breadth of <i>Ditto</i> .....	32	“
Diameter of <i>Chapter-house</i> .....	63	“
Height of Ceiling of <i>ditto</i> .....	67	“

We have now only to notice the Ecclesiastical Dignitaries attached to the Cathedral, and then conclude this historical chapter.

The *Archbishop* is Primate and Metropolitan of

England.\* He has the right of crowning the Queen, and preaching the Coronation Sermon. The Province of York includes the Bishopries of Durham, Carlisle, Chester, Ripon, and Sodor and Man.

The *Deanery* of York was founded in 1090. The Dean is elected by the Chapter, invested with a gold ring, and installed by the Precentor.

The *Precentor* or *Chanter* is next in dignity to the Dean. The office was founded in 1090. The duty of this dignitary is to superintend the Choir, and instal every person presented to any office in the church.

The *Chancellor of the Church* is next in order. He has the custody of the seal of citations, collates to Grammar schools, &c.

The remaining dignitaries are the *Sub-Dean* the *Succentor*, *Four Archdeacons*, *Four Canons-Residentiary* and *Twenty-nine Prebendaries*.

The College of the *Vicars-Choral* was founded by Walter de Grey, in 1252, and consists of *five* members,

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\* For many centuries there was a strong feud between the Archbishops of York and Canterbury, as to which of them should take precedence. The arguments on both sides were so nearly balanced, that it would be difficult to decide between them. In Sir Francis Palgrave's "*Truths and Fictions of the Middle Ages—The Merchant and the Friar*," there is a curious account of the predicaments in which my lord of Canterbury used to place my lord of York, when the latter went to London; and of the retaliations made by my lord of York, when his spiritual brother came into the North. The dispute was at length settled in the time of Archbishop Thoresby, by the Archbishop of Canterbury being declared Primate of "*all England*," and the Archbishop of York Primate of "*England*." If the reader can establish that these words do not constitute a distinction without a difference, he may safely congratulate himself on having made an original discovery.

who perform the chief part of the daily services of the Choir.

The *Chapter* is composed of certain of the dignitaries, and, with the Dean, under the title of the “*Dean and Chapter of York*,” is the ruling body of the Cathedral establishment. The Archbishop has the power of holding visitations of their affairs.

It is understood that about £3000 is applicable yearly to the repairs of the fabric and maintenance of its services; but there is little doubt that this fund will be crippled for some years, in consequence of liabilities incurred upon it to meet the expences caused by the restoration of the fabric after the fire of 1840.



## CHAPTER IV.

## Description of the Edifice.

The best views of the Cathedral, as a distant object, are obtained from the Bar Walls, between Micklegate Bar and North-street Postern ; and the view from the Walls in the same line between Micklegate Bar and Skeldergate is also very fine. The elevation of the Towers and body of the Church above all the neighbouring houses, renders it a conspicuous object on all sides of the city, and it is very difficult to say from what points the best and most extensive views of the whole pile may be had. Perhaps from the Heslington Road, near the *Retreat*, for a South-East view, and from the Heworth Road, out of Monk Bar, for a North-East, the prospects are as good as any. For a near view of the fabric, the visitor should place himself a little to the right of the *South Entrance*, near the wall of the garden of the School of Design ; he will then have the complete range of the *South Side* from West to East before him. The facilities for viewing the *West End*, since the alterations made by the present Dean, are so obvious as not to require pointing out. Passing from before the West End into the Deanery Garden on the right, the *North Side* and *Transepts*, and the *Chapter House*, are immediately before the eye. Walking through the Garden, we arrive at the *East End*, and here it is much to be lamented that the nearness of the houses prevents the possibility of

viewing that beautiful elevation from a point where the eye can take in the whole front. From the end of College-street the greatest extent is visible.

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## The Exterior.

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“ But thou, of temples old, or altars new  
Standest alone—with nothing like to thee—  
Worthiest of God, the holy and the true.  
Since Zion’s desolation, when that He  
Forsook his former city, what could be,  
Of earthly structures in his honour piled,  
Of a sublimer aspect? Majesty,  
Power, Glory, Strength, and Beauty, all are aisled  
In this eternal ark of worship undefiled.”

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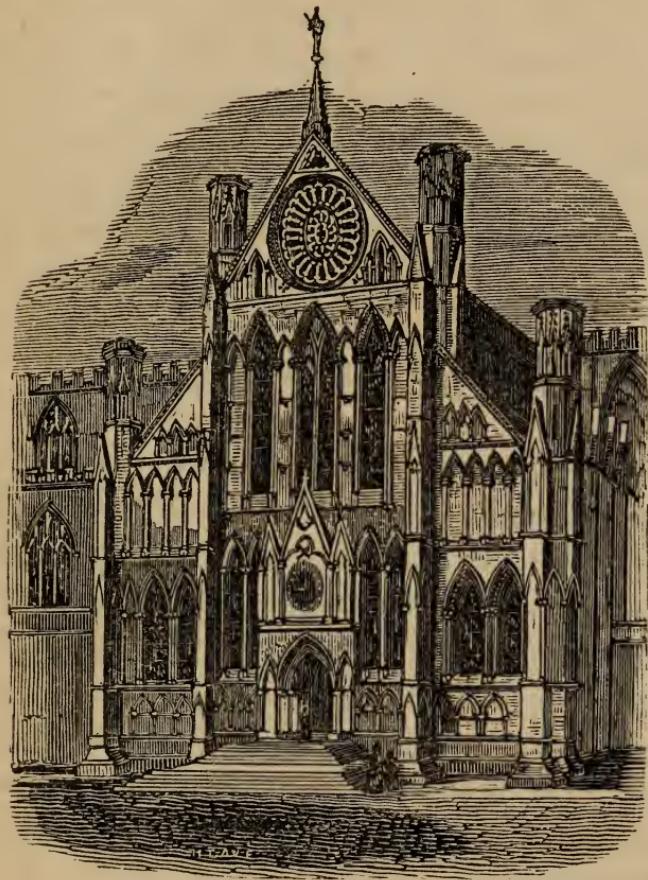
We will now describe the *Exterior* of the different parts of the Church in the order of the dates of their erection, taking for our guide the admirable and well-known work by Mr. Britton on York Cathedral, already quoted, first premising a short notice of the *Form* of the building.

The Cathedral may be regarded as very nearly regular and uniform in arrangement and style of architecture, although we recognise a progressive and very gradual change from the Transepts through the Eastern end, Chapter House, and Western parts of the building. The whole edifice may be said to consist internally of a *Nave*, with its two (side) aisles; a *Transept*, with two (side) aisles and a *Lantern Tower* in the centre; a *Choir*, with two (side) aisles and Vestries and Chapels on the South side; and a *Chapter House* and Vestibule on the North side. The several parts are made to form a *Cross*.

The following is the chronological order in which we shall describe the Exterior of these divisions :—

1. <i>South Transept.</i>	5. <i>Choir.</i>
2. <i>North Transept.</i>	6. <i>East End.</i>
3. <i>Chapter House.</i>	7. <i>Central Tower.</i>
4. <i>Nave.</i>	8. <i>Two West Towers.</i>

1. **SOUTH TRANSEPT**—(*erected in the year 1227, by Archbishop Walter de Grey.*)—The early date of



South Entrance.

this Transept is evinced by its acutely pointed arches and slender pillars, with plain or slightly ornamented

capitals, its narrow and acutely pointed windows destitute of mullions \* (except in the central window, which is probably a modern insertion), and its angular pediments. The whole front is divided by buttresses into three parts, corresponding with the three internal aisles. In the central division is the principal porch or South Entrance of the Cathedral, approached by a spacious flight of steps. Thirty or forty years since, this Porch was restored and partly altered. The ancient Clock over it, with two wooden statues, in armour of the time of Henry VII., was at the same time removed, and the present dial substituted. Above the three sectional windows is the great Circular Window, sometimes called the marigold window, from its resemblance to that flower. The four octangular turrets at the angles are certainly more modern than the date of the Transept, and the centre pinnacle has been brought from some other part of the building.

2. NORTH TRANSEPT—(*by John le Romayne, about 1260.*)—The exterior of this Transept exhibits the finished neatness and plainness of the first period of the pointed style. The turrets at the angles are evidently unfinished, as they are left without spires, and the point of the gable ends abruptly, without even the decoration of a cross. The five long single lancet lights at the North end of the Transept, have a bold and striking effect: under them runs a series of arches with trefoil heads.

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\* *Mullions* are the solid species of Masonry which divide the space of a window into compartments.

3. THE CHAPTER HOUSE—*about the same date as the North Transept.*)—The exterior is chiefly remarkable for the ponderous buttresses which support the walls, and are placed at the angles of its eight sides. In each side there is a noble arched window. The top assumes the form of an immense pinnacle, or if the visitor likes so to call it, of a small pyramid. It is covered with lead.

4. THE NAVE—(*by Archbishop le Romayne, about 1291.*)—The Nave is divided into seven parts by buttresses, and consists, as usual, of two stories, that is, the centre aisle rises a story above the side aisles. The *North* side is finished in a plain style, and has no pinnacles over the buttresses. It was formerly blocked up by the Archbishop's Palace, and this, probably, accounts for the absence of elaborate ornament. The *South* side is decorated with lofty pinnacles, which have been completely repaired within the last twenty years.

5. THE CHOIR—(*by Archbishop Thoresby, about 1352.*)—The exterior of the Choir displays some striking features and peculiarities. On each side (about midway) is a projection above the side aisles, called the *Little Transept*, with a lofty window rising from the middle of the aisle to nearly the top of the Choir, and also with windows over the side aisles. On the *East* side of the Little Transept are the Clerestory Windows, inserted in the inner part of the wall, and with an open screen of beautiful stone work erected before them. This feature is peculiar to this Cathedral in England, but it occurs in some of the continental Churches. The great East Window has a similar screen

work before it, towards the interior. The cornice, under the battlements, is more perfect towards the Eastern part, and shows beautiful foliage. The spouts are sculptured with bold projecting figures, through which the water is conveyed from the roofs.

6. THE EAST END—(*contemporaneous with the rest of the Choir, about 1360*).—This part of the Church is extremely beautiful. Four very lofty pinnacles rising from the buttresses form the chief outline. The great window in the centre has a lofty arch, over which is a fine sweeping ogee moulding, with foliage canopy, remarkable for its fine curve and lofty termination. The buttresses are adorned with niches, pedestals, and canopies, formerly filled with statues, but, excepting three of them, now empty. These represent Archbishop Thoresby, the builder of this part of the fabric, and Percy and Vavasour, who bestowed the stone and timber. The North-east pinnacle is at present taken down, with a view to its complete restoration. The corresponding pinnacle at the South-east corner of the front was rebuilt within the last few years. The row of seventeen heads, beneath the centre window, represents Jesus Christ (the centre head), his Apostles, and some of the ancient Fathers.

7. THE GREAT CENTRAL TOWER—(*about the same time as the Choir, 1370*).—“This magnificent erection,” says Britton, “bears evident marks of the Tudor style. On each of its four sides are two large windows, with two tiers of mullions bounded on each side by compartmented buttresses. The battlements are richly perforated.”

8. THE Two WESTERN TOWERS—(*built by John de Birmingham, about 1402.*)—This front is divided into three compartments by the buttresses which support the Towers. The principal feature of the middle division is a Grand Window—an unrivalled specimen of the leafy tracery which marks the style of the middle of the fourteenth century. It has been supposed that the numerous niches of this front were formerly occupied by statues, but this was never the case, whatever the architects might intend. Over the Western door are statues of Archbishop de Melton, the builder of the Nave, and of Percy and Vavasour. Percy holds a piece of wrought timber; Vavasour a piece of rough stone. Both figures have been restored within the present century. The steps which grace the three entrances, were laid bare within the last few years; previously they were covered with earth.

The small building on the West of the South entrance, is now used as the WILL OFFICE of the Diocese. The low buildings on the East of the same entrance, are Vestries and out-offices of the church. They were formerly known as Archbishop de la Zouch's Chapel. “They were built by his executors, and endowed as a Chantry,\* for prayers for the soul of that prelate.”

The iron palisades which run round the West End

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\* A *Chantry* was an altar erected in a church to the memory of a deceased person, who, by his will, had directed a specified yearly sum to be paid to a priest or priests, who at certain times, should perform religious services for the benefit of the soul of the founder. There were frequently many chantries in one church. Before the Reformation, much of the property of the Universities was held on condition of the performance of Chantry services.

and along the South sides and Transept, were erected by the present Dean in 1837. The road, also, from opposite the South End to the East End, was at the same time carried in its present direction. It formerly ran close by the walls of the Church, and houses were built as near upon it as the traffic of the street would permit. The open space and Garden on the North side, where stand the Deanery and Residentiary, are also an improvement of late years. As we have already said, the Archbishop's Palace formerly occupied it, and blocked up that part of the Cathedral.

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### The Interior.

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“Enter: its grandeur overwhelms thee not;  
And why? it is not lessen'd; but thy mind,  
Expanded by the genius of the spot,  
Has grown colossal, and can only find  
A fit abode wherein appear enshrined  
Thy hopes of immortality; and thou  
Shalt one day, if found worthy, so defined,  
See thy God face to face, as thou dost now  
His Holy of Holies, nor be blasted by his brow.”

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In describing the *Interior* we shall presume the visitor to enter at the *South Doors* (the usual place), and from this point, we shall conduct him through the building in the following order:—

1. <i>South Transept.</i>	5. <i>Choir.</i>
2. <i>North Transept.</i>	6. <i>East End &amp; East Window.</i>
3. <i>Chapter House.</i>	
4. <i>Nave &amp; West Window.</i>	7. <i>Crypt.</i>
	8. <i>Vestries.</i>

We shall notice the *Monuments* as they occur in these several divisions.

1. SOUTH TRANSEPT.—The architectural style of this Transept belongs to the “*Early Pointed*.” It consists of three aisles: the centre aisle is peculiarly grand from its great width. It is three bays or arches in length from the central tower, and it is remarkable that the columns and arches exhibit different styles of proportion and ornament. The two bays nearest the tower are filled up with masonry, probably as a support to the buttresses of that part of the Church. The roof is of wood, and arched and groined similar to the ceilings of the Nave and Choir. It was originally much lower, but when the magnificent arch which supports the great Tower was erected, it was necessary to raise the ceiling of the Transepts to a corresponding height. The interior of the front is peculiarly grand. The large circular window at the top and the three middle windows are very fine. The beautiful figures in the four windows, two on each side of the entrance, represent Abraham, Solomon, Moses, and Peter, and were painted by the late Mr. William Peckett, of York, who died in 1795: the brilliancy of the colours must delight every one. In the East Aisle of the Transept is the tomb of Archbishop Walter de Grey. This monument is one of the most interesting in the Cathedral. “This beautiful relic of the thirteenth century,” says Britton, “consists of two tiers of trefoil arches, supported by eight slender columns, with capitals of luxuriant foliage. On a flat tomb under the canopy, is an effigy of the Archbishop in his

pontifical robes." He died 1st of May, 1255. The present elaborate iron railing was erected by the late Archbishop Markham. By the side of this monument is another of a flat tabular form, supposed to contain the remains of Archbishop de Ludham, who died in 1264.

Passing towards the North Transept, the visitor finds himself under the

**GREAT CENTRAL TOWER**, and in front of the celebrated *Stone Screen* of the Choir. Nothing finer than the interior of the Lantern can be imagined; the gallery is at once elegant and simple, the windows of a size sufficient to fill the whole interior with a brilliant light, just adorned with a small quantity of coloured glass to prevent a glaring effect. And it may be added, that the immense height of the vaulting fills the mind with a feeling of vastness not easily forgotten.

**THE STONE SCREEN**, as an architectural and sculptured object, is at once splendid and gorgeous. Its western face or exterior is covered with a superabundance of niches, canopies, brackets, pinnacles, crockets, statues, &c. It would seem that the artist was determined to charge every part with ornament, and to exert the fullest latitude of fancy in giving variety and intricacy to its complicated members. Near its centre is an arched doorway leading into the Choir, with an iron gate of curious design. There are also corresponding gates at the entrances to the side aisles. These gates were formerly of wood. The whole screen consists of a series of fifteen compartments of niches, with corresponding pedestals, canopies, and statues.

The statues represent the English kings from William the Conqueror to Henry VI., in their ancient regal dresses. There are seven figures on the North side, and eight on the South side, viz. :

*On the North Side.*

William I.

William II.

Henry I.

Stephen.

Henry II.

Richard I.

John.

*On the South Side.*

Henry III.

Edward I.

Edward II.

Edward III.

Richard II.

Henry IV.

Henry V.

Henry VI.

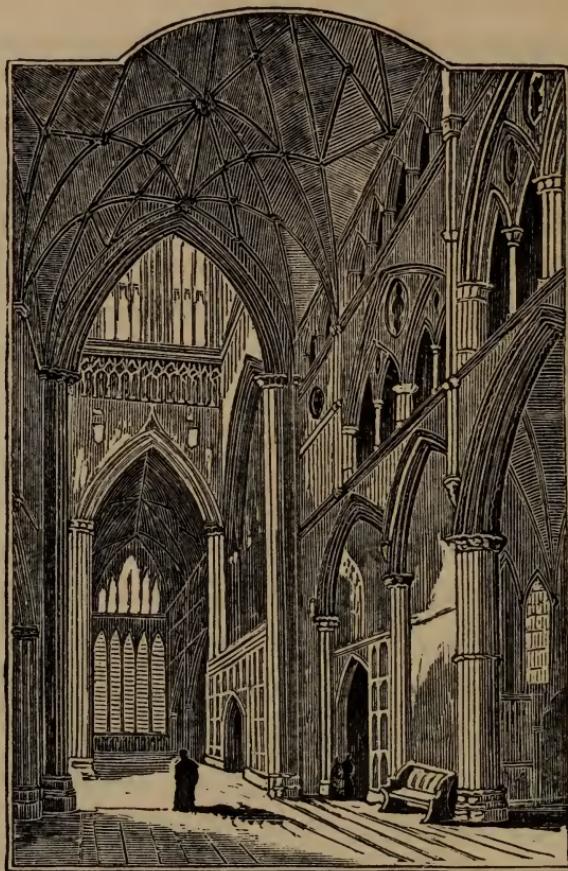
Dr. Milner had an idea that they were *portraits* of the several monarchs, but it was only a conjecture.

The name of each statue is inscribed on its pedestal, in Latin. The niche filled by the statue of Henry VI. was, until within the present century, occupied by one of James I. The original statue of Henry VI. was taken down to prevent the stupid adoration of the lower ranks of the people. The present one is the work of Mr. Michael Taylor, a native artist.\*

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\* During the progress of the restoration of the Choir, after the fire of 1829, it was proposed by the Dean and a portion of the Chapter, to remove the Screen further towards the East window, with a view to bringing more into sight the magnificent pillars which support the Great Tower. This proposal raised a very keen controversy which lasted from September, 1829,—when the first notice of the alteration was given,—to February, 1831, when a letter from the Dean announced “that he had decided to leave the Screen for the present where it was, and to rebuild the Choir where it was.” The best judges of the subject were very nearly equally divided; but as far as the compiler’s humble opinion goes, the *Removalists* had the best of the argument.

2. THE NORTH TRANSEPT.—This Transept is more regular and well finished than on the South. Its principal feature is the elevation of the *North* end,



North Transept.

which contains the window of five lancet lights, called the Five Sisters, from a tradition that the patterns of the several divisions were wrought in tapestry, by five sister nuns, and presented to the Church. The designs are exceedingly intricate and beautiful, and executed with wonderful precision and uniformity. When contemplated from the South End, the effect is only inferior to that of the Great East Window. The door

through the eastern wall, at present opening into a yard, is supposed to have formerly communicated with a Chapter-House older than the present one. One of the plain windows at the end of the West aisle, was that through which Martin made his escape after firing the Choir in 1829.

This Transept contains a very beautiful monument erected over the grave of Archbishop Grenefield, who died in 1315. It consists of a bold arch elaborately ornamented with tracery, which terminates in a finial, supporting a small statue of the Archbishop in the act of giving the benediction. The whole is an interesting specimen of the time of Henry VI. It was behind this monument that Martin concealed himself until he was left alone in the minster.

A monument to the late Dr. Beckwith is placed betwixt Archbishop Grenefield's and the Vestibule leading to the Chapter House. A full length marble figure of the deceased (a great likeness) is placed upon it. The situation is ill chosen, as it intercepts the way to the Chapter House.

In the West Aisle is a small monument to the memory of John Haxby, Treasurer of the Church, who died Jan. 21st, 1424. The stone figure beneath the iron grating is intended to represent a wasted corpse in a winding sheet, but it is much dilapidated. Payments of money to the Church Revenues are sometimes made on this tomb, according to stipulations in certain ancient deeds.

3. THE CHAPTER HOUSE is approached by a vestibule which branches off from the North Transept. The

*Vestibule* is peculiarly interesting in its architecture and sculpture. The sides are apparently all windows, with beautiful tracery, and the walls below are adorned in a corresponding style. The style of this part is a little later than that of the Chapter House itself, but it was undoubtedly erected immediately after ; and from a close examination, its date is ascertained to be the reign of Edward I. The entrance to the Vestibule is of singular design, and protected by two doors of curious workmanship.

The interior of the Chapter House is of large dimensions, and produces a very solemn and impressive effect. It is a regular octagon. Seven fine arched windows fill as many of its sides, the other is solid, with tracery on the walls to answer the patterns of the windows. The whole circumference below the windows, except at the entrance, is occupied by *forty-four* canopied Stalls for the Canons who composed the Chapter of the Cathedral. The canopies of these stalls are profusely decorated with grotesque sculptures. The columns of the stalls are of Petworth marble. The roof is simple and elegant, branching off from a knot in the centre. It is of wood, and was formerly covered with paintings and gilding. The stalls yet retain traces of their former resplendent appearance. The thirteen niches over the door were formerly filled with statues, it is supposed, of Christ and his twelve Disciples. The figures were probably of metal ; it has been said they were silver, but upon doubtful authority. The painted glass of the upper compartments of the windows exhibits the arms of founders and benefactors. The lower divisions are filled with designs very richly

and elaborately coloured. Gent has a story that Cromwell granted permission to a person to pull down the Chapter House and build a stable with the materials, but the statement is too gross to be credited.\* Near the door which opens into the interior, there is a Latin inscription in Saxon characters, which reads thus :

At Rosa flos florum,  
Sic est Dominus ista Dominorum.

Which has been thus rendered :

This is the chief of Houses,  
As the Rose is chief of Flowers.

The learned Dr. Whitaker was of opinion that the Chapter House, taken as a whole, is the most perfect specimen now remaining of the early florid gothic style of architecture introduced in the reign of Henry III.

The old pavement has been taken up and replaced by a costly and elaborately tessellated one ; a window on the Eastern side has been replaced ; and the munificent bequest of £3,000 left by Dr. Beckwith, otherwise applied in restoring and decorating this splendid portion of the minster.

Returning through the Vestibule and North Transept, we enter

4. THE NAVE—and have immediately before us the beautiful *West Window*. The tracery of the upper part of the window is rich and intricate, and the mellowed rays of light, as they come upon the eye through

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\* Gent says the man did not live a week after he received Cromwell's consent, and does not hesitate to speak of that circumstance and his death as cause and consequence.

the stained glass of the lower divisions, is peculiarly fine. The length and height of the centre aisle fills the mind with sensations of wonder and sublimity; and this effect is considerably increased by the plainness of the architectural details of the arches and



The Nave.

columns. Above the main row of arches runs a bold gallery with pierced fences of masonry, and above them a series of windows which give light in the upper part of the aisle. The most imposing view of the whole Nave and length of the Church is obtained by standing near the West Doors; and then, by walking up the middle of the aisle, the interior of the Great

Tower, and the details of the Stone Screen become visible. In the North aisle of the Nave is a tomb, said to contain the remains of Archbishop Roger. Its sides are perforated, and the coffin within is visible, but there are good reasons for considering it a comparatively modern work.\*

5. THE CHOIR.—Before describing the Choir, it will be well to notice the *Organ*, which will have been a conspicuous object on the top of the Stone Screen, as the visitor walked from the West doors.

From a pamphlet published by the late lamented Mr. Jonathan Gray, of York, in 1836, it appears that in 1632, King Charles I. granted £1,000† to the Dean and Chapter for the purpose (among other matters) of procuring a new Organ. A contract was accordingly entered into with Robert Dallam, of London, Blacksmith, for a complete Organ, at a cost of £297. The contract was extended, and the gross expenditure on the instrument before it was finished was £609 14s. 11d. By the king's direction, this Organ was not placed upon the Organ Screen, but on the North side of the Choir, nearly opposite the Archbishop's throne. The reason for the removal was, that

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\* During the repairs rendered necessary by the fire of 1840, a wall of brick was erected between the three aisles of the Nave and the rest of the church. By this contrivance the noise made by the carpenters and masons did not at all interfere with the usual service of the choir.

† This £1,000 was a fine which had been levied by the king upon Edward Paylor, Esq., of Thoraldby. It is to be hoped that the fine was only commensurate with the offence; a condition not always observed in the royal fines and punishments of the House of Stuart.

in the old place the Organ was an impediment in viewing the interior of the Church. About 1690 it was again placed over the Stone Screen, at the expense of Archbishop Lamplugh and the Earl of Strafford. In the first instance, it was not remarkable either for power or sweetness, but after several additions by York and London builders, it became one of the best instruments in the kingdom. When it was destroyed by the fire of 1829, it contained 52 stops, 3254 pipes, 3 rows of keys, 60 notes in compass, and 2 octaves of pedals. The largest pipe it contained was 24 feet in length.

The present Organ, as we have already said, was presented by the Right Hon. and Rev. John Lumley Saville, Earl of Scarbro'. Its specification was composed by Dr. Camidge, of York, the present organist, and built by Messrs. Elliott and Hill, of London, in 1837, and has since been considerably enlarged under Dr. Camidge's directions. The following is an analysis of its parts:—

GREAT MANUAL, CCC to CCC. (66 RANKS OF PIPES.)

<i>West Organ, (6 Octaves.)</i>		<i>6 Octave Open Diap. 8 feet</i>	
20	Shawm .....	8	feet
19	Trumpet .....	16	feet
18	Posame .....	16	feet
17	Cymbal .....	7	ranks
16	Octave Principal..	4	feet
15	Super Octave....	2	feet
14	Larigot .....	3	feet
13	Tierce .....	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	feet
12	Fifteenth .....	4	feet
11	Flute Principal ..	8	feet
10	Sesquialter, of 3 ranks, and mix. of 4 ranks .....	7	ranks
9	Fifteenth .....	4	feet
8	Twelfth .....	6	feet
7	Principal .....	8	feet
		5	Germ. Flute(wd.o.)
		4	Large Metal Prin.
		3	Open Diapason ..
		2	Large Open Diap.
		1	Bourbon (wd. stpd.)
			16 feet

<i>East Organ, (6 Octaves.)</i>	
20	Clarion .....
19	Clarionet .....
18	Bassoon .....
17	Grand Cor. of 10, 9, & 8 ranks
16	Flute Principal ..
16	Super Octave ....
14	Larigot .....
13	Tierce .....
12	Fifteenth .....

11 Principal .....	8 feet
10 Sesquialter, of 3 ranks and mix. of 4 ranks .....	7 ranks
9 Fifteenth .....	4 feet
8 Twelfth .....	6 feet
7 Octave Principal ..	4 feet
6 Great Principal ..	8 feet
5 Harmonica (wd. o.)	8 feet
4 Octave Open Diap.	8 feet
3 Open Diapason ..	16 feet
2 Great Open Diap.	16 feet
1 Bourdon (wd. stpd.)	16 feet

*The Swelling Organ, (5 Octaves,) 26 ranks.*

20 Oboe .....	8 feet
19 Trumpet .....	8 feet
18 Cremona .....	8 feet
17 Horn .....	8 feet
16 Scherp .....	3 ranks
15 Cornet .....	5 ranks
14 Flageolet .....	2 feet
13 Fifteenth .....	2 feet
12 Twelfth .....	3 feet
11 Principal .....	4 feet
10 Dulcian .....	4 feet
9 Dulcet (wood open)	4 feet
8 Octave Diapason ..	4 feet
7 Celestina .....	8 feet
6 Philomela (wd. o.)	8 feet
5 Viol .....	8 feet
4 Open Diapason ..	8 feet
3 Wood Open Diap.	8 feet

<i>Tuba Mirabilis Organ.</i>	
2 Cornopean .....	8 feet
1 Grand Ophicleide	16 feet
<i>Choir Organ, (6 Octaves,) 20 ranks.</i>	
12 Fifteenth Mixture	5 ranks
11 Twelfth Mixture ..	5 ranks
10 Kelaurophon .....	8 feet
9 Corno Bassetto ..	16 feet
8 Octave Flute (opn.)	4 feet
7 Wald Flute (wd. o.)	8 feet
6 Opicleide Diapason	16 feet
5 Great Principal ..	8 feet
4 Open Diapason ..	16 feet
3 Claribella (wd. op.)	8 feet
2 Dulciana .....	16 feet
1 Stopd. Diap. (w. s.)	16 feet
<i>Pedal Organ, (2 Octaves, CCCC to CC.)</i>	
8 Trombone .....	16 feet
7 Sacbut (wood) ..	32 feet
6 Double Bass (wood 2 feet diagonal)	16 feet
5 Subbass (wood, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet diagonal) ..	32 feet
4 Dble Principal (16 inches diameter)	16 feet
3 Double Diapason (2 feet diameter)	32 feet
2 Bombarde Wood (2 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet diagonal)	16 feet
1 Bombarde Wood (4 feet diagonal) ..	32 feet

The Pipes of all the Stops are of "Metal," except those particularised as being of "Wood."

By means of a Pedal Coupler the Swelling Organ forms the upper Stops of the Pedal Organ.

The Great Manual contains 4818 Pipes; the Swelling Organ, 1586; the Choir Organ, 1399; and the Pedal Organ, 200 Pipes. There are in this magnificent Organ (unquestionably the *largest* in the World) 80 Stops and 8000 Pipes. The Composition of this Organ is 16 Stops of 16 feet; 26 of 8 feet; 2 of 6 feet; 12 of 4 feet; and 56 Ranks of small dimensions, making a grand Total of 112 Ranks of Pipes upon the Manuals alone; but when the Pedals are coupled in Octaves, and the two lowest Octaves of the Manuals are attached to them, the number of 16 feet Stops is 24, and of 8 feet, 32; besides the Four great 32 feet Stops, &c. &c.

The exterior of the former organ was different in form from the present, and was decorated with gilded pipes and figures. The pipes of the present instrument are bronzed, and the case is of oak, simply carved. Some of the largest pipes stand at the entrance to the South aisle of the Choir.



The Choir.

The interior of the *Choir*, with its immense East window, altar screen, little transepts, pulpit, throne, and tabernacle carvings over the stalls, presents a spectacle at once solemn and gorgeous. It would be difficult to imagine anything more beautiful than the view of the whole interior of this division of the

church, which is obtained by standing near the archway under the organ.

The Stalls, which range on both sides as far as the throne and the pulpit, are twenty in number on each side. There are six more on each side of the archway. The names of many of the Prebends to which they belong are placed over them in carved oak letters.\*

The design of the present oak pews and ornaments of the Choir is very nearly a counterpart of those destroyed in 1829. Ascending towards the altar, the tracery and design of the Altar Screen become perceptible. Before the year 1726, a large wooden screen covered the present elegant stone erection, and shut out the view of the East window from the choir. The effect of the Little Transept (already noticed in our description of the exterior at page 51) when viewed from near the pulpit, is remarkably beautiful. There were anciently three altars in the choir, namely, St. Stephen's, our Lady's, and the High Altar in the centre. Over the Altar Screen there was a platform for the convenience of the musicians employed in the costly ceremonies of the Romish church. The roof of the Choir is somewhat higher than that of the Nave, and is not so full of groinings as before the fire. In the North aisle of the Choir is the tomb of Prince William de Hatfield, the second son of Edward III.

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\* The Brass Eagle on the North side of the Choir, from which the lessons are read, was presented by Dr. Croft, in 1686. It was saved, with some difficulty, in 1829. We may also mention that Sir Robert Smirke was the architect for the Restoration of the Choir, and that the Carved Wood-Work was executed by Mr. Moon, of London, and Messrs. Wolstenholme, Mason, and Coates, of York.

He died at the early age of eight years ; and the Dean and Chapter still receive a yearly sum, charged by his mother, Queen Phillipa, on certain lands at Hatfield, to purchase prayers for his soul. Most of the other monuments which stand in this part of the church will be more properly noticed under the head of

**6. THE EAST END AND EAST WINDOW.**—Passing from the Choir, we enter the space behind the Altar Screen, known as the *Lady's Chapel*, and chiefly remarkable for the number of Monuments it contains. The window at the end of the South aisle, conspicuous by its vivid colours, was presented by the Earl of Carlisle, in 1804, by whom it was brought from the church of St. Nicholas, at Rouen. The stained glass represents the Annunciation, copied from Sebastian de Piombo. The arms, &c., of the donor occupy the compartments. The principal monuments are those of

*Archbishop Henry Bowet*—placed beneath an elliptical arch, covered with tracery, and surmounted by pinnacles. The whole monument is a very fine specimen of the architecture of the reign of Henry VI.

*Archbishop Thomas Savage*.—This monument was erected about 1500, and restored in 1813. It may be regarded as one of the latest examples of the elegant English style which, towards the end of the sixteenth century, was corrupted and debased by the intermixture of Grecian and Roman architecture.

*Archbishop Rotherham*—erected about 1500, and stands near the site of the altar formerly placed beneath the East Window. It suffered considerably from the fire of 1829, but as since been repaired.

Here are also the monuments of Archbishops *Sterne* (1684), *Frewen* (1664), *Matthew* (1630), *Sharp* (1714), *Piers* (1600), *Lamplugh* (1692), *Hutton* (1760), and *Dolben* (1690). Of all these Mr. Britton very properly says, “ notwithstanding the labour and expense profusely lavished in erecting them, they display examples of every fault which should be avoided in monumental sculpture and architecture.”

The tombs of the Earl of Strafford (son of the famous minister of Charles I.), Earl of Carlisle (1684), Dr. *Dealtry* (1773), Sir *George Savile* (1784), Countess of Cumberland (1643), and several others are also in this part of the church, and, it is to be regretted, nearly as faulty in taste as those of the Archbishops just noticed.

“ *The East Window*, ” says Drake, “ may be justly called the wonder of the world, both for masonry and glazing. It is very near the breadth and height of the middle choir. The upper part is an admirable piece of tracery, below which are 117 partitions, representing so much of Holy Writ, that it almost takes in the whole history of the Bible. This window was begun to be glazed at the charge of the Dean and Chapter, in 1405, who had contracted with John *Thornton*, of Coventry, glazier, to execute it. He was to receive for his own work four shillings a week, and to finish the whole in less than three years. We may suppose this man to have been the best artist in his time for this kind of work, by their sending so far for him ; and, indeed, the window shews it.” The following is a detailed account of the representations of the several compartments :

**FIRST PARTITION.**—1. God represented creating the World, *Gen. chap. i. ver. 1.* The Fallen Angels beneath. 2. God's Spirit dividing the waters, &c. ver. 2. 3. The Herbs of the Field, ver. 11. 4. Light and Darkness, ver. 4 and 5. (*This and the precedent pane seem to have been transposed.*) 5. Birds and Fishes, ver. 20 and 21. 6. Beasts and creeping Things, ver. 24. *Adam* made, ver. 26. 7. God with his Face like the Sun in Glory, sitting in the Middle of his Creation, seeing every Thing was good, ver. 31. 8. *Adam* and *Eve* eating the forbidden Fruit in Paradise; the Serpent represented with its Head like a beautiful Woman, *chap. iii. ver. 6.* 9. An Angel driving them out, ver. 24.

**SECOND PARTITION.**—1. *Cain* and *Abel* in the Field, and the latter slain by his brother, *chap. iv. 8.* 2. *Noah* in his ark, *chap. vii. 7.* 3. *Noah* drunk, and his three sons, *chap. ix. 23.* 4. Building of Babel, *chap. xi.* 5. *Melchizedek* blessing *Abram*, *chap. xiv. ver. 12, &c.* 6. *Isaac* blessing *Jacob*, *chap. xxvii. ver. 28, 29.* 7. Meeting of *Jacob* and *Esau*, *chap. xxviii. ver. 1, 2, 3, 4, &c.* 8. *Moses* and *Aaron* joining Hand in Hand. 9. *Jacob's* Sons shewing him *Joseph's* bloody coat, *Gen. xxxviii. ver. 32.*

**THIRD PARTITION.**—1. *Moses* found by *Pharoah's* Daughter, *Exodus, chap. ii. ver 6.* 2. God out of the bush, calling *Moses*, *Exod. chap. iii. ver. 4.* 3. *Moses* and *Aaron* before *Pharoah*; the Rod turned into a Serpent, *chap. vii. ver. 10.* 4. *Pharoah* drowned in the Red Sea, *chap. xiv. ver. 28.* 5. *Moses* receiving the Law on Mount *Sinai*, *chap. xv.* from ver. 1. to the end of the 17th. 6. *Moses* rearing up the Brazen Serpent in the Wilderness, *Numbers, xxi. ver. 9.* 7. *Sampson* throwing down the House of *Dagon* on himself and the *Philistines*, *Judges, chap. xvi. ver. 29.* 8. *David* killing *Goliah* with a Sling, *1 Sam. chap. xvii. ver. 49.* 9. *Joab* killing *Absalom* hanging on the Tree, *2. Sam. chap. xviii. ver. 14.*

*Under the Gallery is the Revalation of St. John.*

**FIRST PARTITION.**—1, 2, and 3. Panes of Glass, *St. John* in the Caldron of Oil, banished by the Emperor *Domitian*, and sailing to the Island of *Patmos*, *Vid. Each. Eccl. Hist. vol. ii. p. 412.* 4. An Angel coming unto *St. John*, as at his Devotion. 5. The Son of Man amidst the seven Candlesticks, *Rev. i. 13.* 6. The Seven Churches of Asia, *verse ult.* 7, 8, and 9. The Elders worshipping God on the Throne, *chap. iv. ver. 4.*

**SECOND PARTITION.**—1. Angel sounding a Trumpet, proclaiming, *chap. v. 2.* 2. The Lion of the Tribe of *Judah*, *ver. 5.* 3. The Lamb, the Four Beasts and Elders, *ver. 6.* 4. A Multitude following the Lamb. 5. The Lamb opening first Seal, the white Horse and its Rider with a Bow, *chap. vi. 1, 2.* 6. Lamb opening the second Seal, the red Horse and its Rider, *ver. 3, 4.* 7. The fourth Seal opened, the pale Horse and Death, *chap. vi. 8.* 8. The sixth Seal opened, Sun, Moon, &c. *ver. 12.* 9. The third Seal opened: the Black Horse, its Rider, having a Balance, *ver. 5.* (*But these, as several others, have been misplaced since the Restoration of the Windows by General Fairfax.*)

**THIRD PARTITION.**—1. Angels holding the four Winds, and another ascending, *chap. vii. 1, 2, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.* Angels and

Elders about the Throne, ver. 9. 10, 11, 12, &c. 7. Opening the seventh Seal, chap. viii. 1. 8. Giving the seven Angels Trumpets, ver. 2. 9. The fifth Seal, Souls under the Altar, chap. vi. 9.

**FOURTH PARTITION.**—1, 2, 3. Angels sounding, chap. viii. ver. 7. to 12. 4. Locusts like Men, chap. ix. 7, 8. 5. Our Saviour with a Lamb, the four Evangelists, and a Book sealed with seven Seals. 6. Armies of Horse, chap. ix. 16. 7. The Angel opening the Book, chap. x. 1, 2. 8. *John* eating the Book, ver. 10. 9. The Temple from whence the Voice came, chap. xvi. 1.

**FIFTH PARTITION.**—1, 2, 3. Two Witnesses slain in the City, and ascending up, chap. ii. ver. 3 to 12. 4. Elders worshipping, ver. 16. 5. Ark of the Testament, ver. 19. The Woman clothed with the Sun in Travel, and the Dragon appearing to devour her Child, chap. xii. 1, 2, 3. 7. *Michael* warring against the Dragon, ver. 7. 8. The Woman flying into the Wilderness, and the Dragon casting out a Flood of Waters to overwhelm her, chap. xii. ver. 6 to 15. 9. Another Beast risen from the Earth, chap. xiii. ver. 11 to 16.

**SIXTH PARTITION.**—1. Dragon sceptered, giving power to the Beast with seven Heads, and ten horns, ver. 2. 2. The World worshipping the Monster, ver. 4. 3. An Angel pouring out a Vial on the afflicted People, chap. xxi. 2. 4. People worshipping the Beast, chap. xiii. 4. 5. The third Angel pouring his Vial on the Rivers, chap. xvi. 4, 5, 6. (Our Blessed Saviour appearing above in Heavenly Glory.) 6. Another Angel with the Gospel, chap. xiv. ver. 6, 7. 7. The Angel over *Babylon* pronouncing the fall thereof, chap. xviii. 1, 2, 3. 8. Christ with a sickle, &c., chap. xiv. ver. 14 to 19. 9. Angel treading the Wine-Press to the Horses' Bridles, ver. *ult.*

**SEVENTH PARTITION.**—1. Elders with their Harps on a Sea of Glass, chap. xv. 2, 3. 2. One of the four Beasts giving the Angels the seven Vials of wrath, chap. xv. 7. 3. Beasts warring with the Saints, chap. xiii. 7. 4. Angel pouring a Vial on the Sea, chap. xvi. 3. 5. Victory of the Lamb, chap. xvii. 14. 6. Fourth Angel pouring a Vial on Sun, &c., chap. xvi. 3, 9. 7th Pane is the fifth Angel pouring a Vial on the Seat of the Beast, ver. 10, 11. 8. Unclean Spirits, &c., going to Battle, ver. 13, 14. 9. Angel pouring a Vial on the River *Euphrates*, which runs by *Babylon*, ver. 12. (Note, *the precedent two Panes of Glass are misplaced.*)

**EIGHTH PARTITION.**—1. The Whore sitting upon the Beast, chap. xvii. 3. 2. *Babylon's* fall, chap. xviii. 1, 2. 3. God praised in Heaven, chap. xix. 1, 2, 3, &c. 4. *St. John* falling at the Angel's feet, ver. 10. 5. Heaven opened; one on a white Horse, Armies, &c., ver. 11 and 14. 6. Angel crying to the Fowls, ver. 17, 7. Beast, Kings, and Armies, ver. 19. 8. Beast taken, ver. 20. 9. Angel casting him in the bottomless pit, chap. xx. 3.

**NINTH PARTITION.**—1. Saints on Thrones, ver. 4. 2. Satan loosed out of Prison, ver. 7. In the 3rd, 4th, 5th, and 6th Panes of Glass, are the Sea, Death, and Hell, delivering up their Dead, who stand before Christ as in Judgment (attended by Angelic

Powers holding the Instruments of his Passion, while the Books are opened by other Angels), on his right hand are the Blessed, and on the left the Miserable, chap. xx. ver. 11 to the end. 7. New Heaven and new Earth, chap. xxi. 1. 8. *New Jerusalem*, over which is Christ enthroned, an Angel with a Vial and Golden Reed, *St. John* beholding ver. 2, and the pure River of Water of Life, clear as crystal, proceeding out of the Throne of God and of the Lamb, chap. xxii. ver. 1. 9. Our Saviour appearing with a Book opened, on which is written, *Ego, Alpha, and Omega*, ver. 13, and *St. John* writing the wonderful things he had seen.

TENTH PARTITION.—1. Pope *Gregory VII.*, and Archbishop *Thomas I.* 2, 3, and 4, are nine Kings, *viz.*, *Ethelbert, Lucius, Ceolwulph, Edwin, Oswald, Oswin, S. Edward the Confessor, Harold, and William the Conqueror*. Archbishop *Aldred*, at Prayers. 5. Archbishop *Zouch*, with St. *Augustine* and St. *Honorius*, Archbishops of Canterbury. 7. St. *Paulinus*, Pope *Eleutherius*, and St. *Wilfrid*. 8. St. *John of Beverley*; St. *Calixtus* Bishop of *Rome*, and St. *Egbert*, King *Ebianos* between two *Flamines* or *Heathen Priests*; one of these High-Priests being dignified with the Title of *Proto-flam* or first *flam*, the other with *Arch-flam* only.

A gallery runs across the window about midway, and from it the best and most magnificent view of the whole interior of the Cathedral is obtained.—Leaving the Lady Chapel, we descend into

7. THE CRYPT.—A descent of eight steps brings us to the first level and four more into the centre of the vault. The pavement is composed of glazed tiles coloured alternately blue and yellow, and of very ancient date. The sites of three altars are visible; and before the fourteenth century it is recorded that seven altars or Chantries stood in this place.\* The

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\* Those who are acquainted with the customs of ancient Catholic time, need not be told how anxiously the prayers of the Clergy were sought for in behalf of the souls of deceased persons. In the collection of Wills and Inventories, published by the Surtees Society of Durham, in 1835, there are numerous instances in point. For example, John Sherwood, Esq., making his will March 23rd, 1530, directs (we modernize the spelling), “Item, I bequeath to Sir Robert Cotesforth, to pray for me, 6s. 8d. Also, I bequeath to Church-works, 20d. Also, I will that Sir Leonard Hall shall sing

Crypt has four aisles, from East to West, each consisting of three arches supported by short columns. The sweep of the arches on the eastern side is cut off by the solid part of the foundation of the altar screen. The whole columns are five feet six inches in height. The arches are groined with ribs crossing, but without key stones. It may be presumed that this curious structure was not taken to pieces on the rebuilding of the Choir, but was partly altered or repaired, as seems to be indicated by the octagon pillars at the sides, &c. In the Crypt is a lavatory like that at Lincoln, but its base is quite plain ; it has a hole in the centre for a pipe. The drain is covered by a figure like a monkey crouching over its cub. In one of the western arches, near the lavatory, is a well. It is supposed that the Crypt originally extended further eastward. During the excavations in the floor of the Choir, subsequent to the fire of 1829, portions of the original edifices of King Edwin (642) and Archbishop Thomas (1069) were discovered, and a series of vaults leading westward from the Crypt were constructed for the purpose of allowing an examination of these interesting remains. It is now generally believed, that the vaults called the

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for my soul one whole year, and he have to his wages, £4. 6s. 8d.” (p. 111.) John Hedworth, Esq., directs, in his will, 23rd Jan. 1533, “I bequeath to priests and clerks, being at my dirge on the day of my burial, 20s. Also, I will that one priest sing mass three years for the health of my soul, and all christian souls ; and to have mass and dirge sung at Chester (le-street) for the health of my soul yearly, for evermore, and therefore to take ten shillings out of my lands at Sunderland, to do it without,” (p. 112.) It may be observed, that before the Reformation, and for some time after, priests enjoyed the Knightly title of “*Sir*.”

Crypt, are portions of one or other of these early churches.

Having now gone through the several parts of the Interior, we are at liberty to examine

8. **THE VESTRIES.**—The first Vestry is paved with small tiles, which at some time have been painted. The north and west sides are filled up with ancient cupboards, faced with curious wainscots. Near the western window is a well and a stone trough, into which a pump draws up the water. The well is called *St. Peter's Well*, and is highly famed for the excellence of its water, a quality which chemists say it derives from the small portions of lime-stone washed into it by the rain, from the walls of the edifice. This vestry also contains several old chests and boxes ; the largest of them have been used as repositories for copes, and are made in the form of that vestment when folded. There is also a small Treasure Chest and an Alms Box. The *Inner Vestry* or Council Room contains another chest or press, in which are kept several deeds and documents relating to the church estates. This room also contains several antiquities and curiosities. There is an antique wooden head, found on opening the grave of Archbishop Rotherham, who died of the plague in 1500. As the body of the Archbishop was immediately interred without ceremony, it is probably that at his funeral, which took place when the pestilence was abated, a wooden effigy, of which this head is a part, was substituted for the real corpse. There are three silver Chalices and several Rings which have been found at different times in the graves of some of

the Archbishops. A large silver Crosier is shewn, which was given by Catherine of Portugal, Queen Dowager of England, to Smith, her confessor, when appointed by James II. in 1687, to be Archbishop of the Diocese. This crosier was seized by Lord Danby (afterwards Duke of Leeds), as Smith was proceeding in solemn procession to the Minster, and by his lordship presented to the Dean and Chapter. A Canopy of gold tissue, and two Coronets of silver gilt, used in the processions which attended James I., as he passed through York after the death of Queen Elizabeth, are also preserved here. A curious Cup is also shewn, originally given by Archbishop Scroope (who was beheaded for high treason against Henry IV.) to the Cordwainers' Company at York ; and on the dissolution of the Company in 1808, presented to the Cathedral, by Mr. Hornby, who had received it from his fellow members as a mark of their esteem. The inside contains the arms of the Cordwainers' Company, and round the edge is the following inscription :

Richarde arche beschope Scrope grant unto all tho that drinkis of  
this cope XLti dayes to pardon.

Robert Gobson beschope mesm grant in same form aforesaid XLti  
dayes to pardon. Robert Strensall.

The most important and interesting relic, is a large Ivory Horn, formerly adorned with gold ornaments and chain, given to the Cathedral by Ulphus, Prince of Deira, in 1036, as a conveyance of all his lands and revenues. The church at the present time holds considerable property by the evidence of this relic. Camden thus relates the occasion and form of the bequest made by Ulphus : “ On account of the altercation

between his elder and younger sons, about the succession to his domains after his death, he presently made them both equal ; for he repaired immediately to York, and filling the Horn, from which he usually drank, with wine, and kneeling before the Altar, he gave all his lands and rents to God, and Saint Peter, Prince of the Apostles.” The ancient Chair shewn in this room is said to be as old as the Heptarchy, and to have been used as the Coronation chair of several Saxon kings. It is sometimes used by the Archbishops. Dugdale’s *Monasticon*, as quoted by Mr. Britton, contains (vol. i. p. 169, et seq.) an inventory of the jewels and other treasures in the church before the Reformation. Among the relics are specified some bones of St. Peter, part of the hair of St. William, the arm of St. Wilfred, enclosed in a silver case, two thorns of the crown of our Saviour, a tooth of St. Appolonia, part of the brain of St. Stephen, and a cloth stained with the blood of Archbishop Scroop, with many others of equal value and potency.

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The Edifice we have now described is one of the most wonderful memorials which has come down to our times of the skill and taste in architecture that distinguished the Middle Ages. In every part it abounds with evidences that the artists and workmen employed upon it had attained a degree of excellence in their several occupations, which modern skill and science have not surpassed, and, as yet, scarcely equalled : and yet these beautiful and elaborate designs belong to a period which, by common consent, has been marked as an era when ignorance, both of the moral

and physical laws of nature, was more complete than at any other period in the history of Europe since the prevalence of absolute barbarism. In almost every other instance with which we are acquainted, skill and judgment in the arts of Sculpture and Design, have been the last ornament placed by civilization on the superstructure of society. The basement and the middle portions have been first rude and then simple ; foliage and tracery, the graceful curve, and the storied capital have required length of time and many efforts before they obtained a place in the national arts and estimation. We know that the immense crowds of churchmen, nobles, and common people who constituted the worshippers in our gothic temples, were ignorant and frequently brutal, and to them, unless in the most wilful paradox, we cannot attribute any part of the architectural grandeur they so zealously maintained and promoted. Doubtless, they, in common with later generations, were filled with sensations of awe and pleasure when they entered the cathedrals of their country ; and it is reasonable to suppose that the feelings of reverence they entertained towards these spacious fabrics were of a nature more intense than can now be felt. They were to the Peer and Yeoman of the mediæval period, the high places of his religion—of a religion which met him at every turn, and with all the regularity of a system, made him an active agent in its bold and pervading policy. But, besides the reverence thus excited, his wonder was called forth by beholding in the lofty aisles and arches of the church, in their exquisite tracery and statues fresh from the hands of the artist, evidences of a power

which, in his inability to understand its simplest principles, he believed to be supernatural—to be a special revelation from heaven to promote on earth the glory of the only true Church. These and other considerations reduce us to the conclusion, that the knowledge of the principles of the gothic architecture, as displayed in works of such magnitude and richness as York Minster, was confined to a class of persons who observed many of the precautions and mysteries of a Secret Society. What was the antiquity—what the extent—and what the deficiencies of their knowledge, are questions requiring much time and learning to answer ; and, unfortunately, beyond a critical examination of the edifices erected by the fraternity, the means of arriving at the truth are unusually few and imperfect. The men who, amidst the narrow notions and superstitious ignorance of the Middle Ages, could erect monuments so plainly testifying the power and skill of their projectors, and contrasting so forcibly with the rude contrivances which constituted the then civilization, could not avoid feeling much of the exultation of superior minds. They would proudly anticipate a time when their names should be indissolubly identified with their labours ; and the Artist, and the achievements of his Art, cited as the representatives in a darkened age, of the glories of a past and future progress. How vain and empty may be all such hopes is strikingly exemplified in the case of York Minster. It contains many memorials of the men who collected the materials ; but not a single cenotaph perpetuates the names of those who moulded them into the marvellous and manifold forms of beauty and sublimity we now behold.

## CHAPTER V.

## THE CHURCHES.

“ And 'tis for this they stand,  
 The old grey churches of our native land !  
 And even in the gold-corrupted mart,  
 In the great city's heart  
 They stand ; and chantry dome and organ sound,  
 And stated services of prayer and praise,  
 Like to the righteous ten who were not found,  
 For the polluted city shall uprise,  
 Meek faith and love sincere—  
 Better in time of need than shield or spear !”

In the 26th year of the reign of Henry VIII., an act was passed, conferring on the Crown the first fruits of all benefices, and also one yearly rent or pension amounting to the value of the tenth part of the profit of every benefice. Pursuant to this act, Commissioners were appointed, and the celebrated *Valor Ecclesiasticus*, or *Liber Regis* (King's Books), is the return made by them on the matters mentioned in the statute.\* We shall give the value of the benefices of the several York Churches as stated in this record, as well as their present value.

## 1. All Saints, Northstreet.

This is an ancient Rectory, formerly in the patronage of the Prior and Convent of Holy Trinity, Micklegate, to whom it was given by Ralph de

\* Lawton's “ *Collectio Rerum Ecclesiasticarum*,” 2 vols. 8vo. 1840, p. iv. Many of the particulars relative to the parish churches, noticed in this chapter, are taken from this useful compendium.

Paganel, and the grant confirmed by William the Conqueror. There were no less than eight Chantryies in this church. At the Reformation, the patronage fell to the Crown. It is a large and imposing structure, decorated with a spire 120 feet high. Drake says, that in his time the painted glass in the windows was in a better state of preservation than in any other church in the city. The window over the altar table represents the wise men at the nativity, and a window in the north aisle contains a representation of Nicholas Blackburne, Lord Mayor of York in 1429, and his wife, both in a devotional attitude. There are some curious antique carvings in oak around the ceiling of the centre aisle. A singular custom still prevails in this parish, on Ascension Day, the time of the annual perambulation of the boundaries. The lads of the parish provide themselves with bundles of sedge, and while the clerk is inscribing the boundary at the specified places, they strike his legs below the knee with their bundles. The place nearest the clerk, or that which gives the best chance of exercising this popular prerogative, is eagerly contended for.

Value in King's Books, £4. 7s. 11d. Present net value £107. Church-room, 350. The Register Books commence in the year 1577; they are defective 1626, 1630, 1647, and 1649.

## 2. All Saints, Pavement,

or *All-hallows*, as it was formerly called, is an ancient Rectory, formerly in the gift of the Prior and Convent of Durham. It is mentioned in Domesday as the property of that religious body; at the Reformation

the patronage reverted to the Crown. The steeple is a light and beautiful piece of architecture. Tradition says, that when the Forest of Galtres extended for several miles to the northward of the city, it was a nightly custom to suspend an immense lantern in the centre of the tower, as a guide to travellers on that



All Saints, Pavement.

then difficult road. In Drake's time, the hook or pully on which the lantern hung, was still preserved. In 1694, it narrowly escaped destruction by fire; most of the buildings near it in Ousegate were burnt down, which, says Drake, was the occasion when so many handsome houses were erected in that street. In 1585,

the church of St. Peter the Little was united to it, and in 1791 it received the addition of an organ. The edifice was almost rebuilt in 1835, and the tower entirely so in 1837.

Value in K. B. £5. 16s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Present net value, £100. Church-room, 500. Registers commence in 1554.

### 3. St. Crux, Pavement.

This church, at the time of Domesday Book, belonged to Earl Moreton. It was afterwards given by Nigell Fossard, Lord of Doncaster, to the Abbey of St. Mary's. The patronage came to the Crown at the Reformation. It appears to have been almost re-built in 1424. There were formerly five chantries in this church. The foundation of the present steeple, an elegant brick structure, was laid 1st of April, 1697. Gent gives the dimensions at 90 feet in length, by 42 feet broad, and the height of the tower 90 feet. Sir Thomas Herbert, the celebrated traveller, is buried in this church, also the body of the Earl of Northumberland, beheaded in 1572, in the street opposite. It was greatly improved externally in 1840, by the removal of projections, and the erection of iron palisades. The broad flagged footpath on the Pavement side of the church, was formerly the Poultry Market, and known by the name of the "Goose Flags."

Value in K. B. £6 16s. 8d. Present value, £94. Church-room, 1500. Registers commence in 1540.

### 4. St. Cuthbert, Peaseholm-Green.

"Near a Postern Gate called Layerthorpe Postern," says Drake, "stands the Parish Church of Saint Cuth-

bert, a neat structure of a much newer aspect than many of the other churches in the town :" and yet it is noticed in Domesday Book, as being then a parish church, claimed by William de Percy. It afterwards belonged to the Prior and Convent of the Holy Trinity. At the Dissolution, the patronage became vested in the Crown. In 1585, the churches of St. Helen-on-the-Walls, St. Mary Layerthorpe, and all Saints Peaseholm, were united to this church. The height of the steeple is 54 feet, length of the body of the church, 40 feet, and breadth 31 feet. Several Roman antiquities have been found in this church and the yard attached to it.

Value in K. B. £5. 10s. 10d. Present value, £233. Church-room, 350. Registers commence 1581 ; defective in 1681 and 1682.

### 5. *St. Dennis, or Dyonis, Walmgate.*

St. Dyonis was a French saint. This church was an ancient Rectory, the property of the Hospital of St. Leonard's: at the Dissolution it came to the Crown, and since that time the patronage has been alternately in the Crown and the family of Palmes, of Naburn. It was anciently the parish church of the Percys, Earls of Northumberland. The York residence of that family stood opposite to it, and was called Percy's Inn. At the siege of 1644, the spire which then ornamented it, was shot through by a cannon ball, from the Parliamentarian batteries. A kind of fatality has attended the steeple of St. Dennis: about sixty years after the accident of the cannon ball, it was greatly damaged by lightning; and in 1778, it suffered severely

from a high wind. It was taken down in 1797, in consequence of the foundation having given way from the proximity of a deep drain. There is a tradition that a Jewish synagogue formerly stood on the site of this church. It is now chiefly remarkable for its beautiful Anglo-Saxon Porch, which can only be compared with that of St. Margaret's. The body of the Earl of Northumberland, killed at the battle of Towton, on the Lancasterian side, is buried under a large slab of blue marble in the North Choir. In 1585, the church of St. George, Fishergate, was united to St. Dennis.

Value in K. B. £4. 0s. 10d. Present value, £90. Church-room, 250. Registers commence 1558.

### 6. St. Helen, Stonegate.

Formerly a Rectory in the gift of the Priory of Molesby, in Lincolnshire. At the Reformation it came to the Crown. It was one of the four churches existing in York dedicated to Helena, the mother of Constantine the Great. There is a vague notion, that in the place where it now stands, there was formerly a temple dedicated to Diana. From its awkward situation at the junction of three streets, in the act passed 1st Edward VI., this church was suppressed, "because it seemed much to deform the city, being a great delay to some streets meeting and winding at it."\* In the following reign, however, the building was restored, and the church-yard re-inclosed. When the Assembly Rooms were built in 1730, the church-yard

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\* If this reason is sufficient justification for the removal of churches, it would be easy to mention several whose days ought to be numbered.

was laid to the street, and by some anomaly of taste or language was called St. Helen's Square, notwithstanding its triangular shape. There were three chantries



St. Helen, Stonegate.

in this church. The present steeple was built about forty years ago, but has lately been renovated.

Value in K. B. £4. 5s. 5d. Present value, £103. Church-room, 400. Registers commence in 1568.

### 7. *Holy Trinity, Goodramgate.*

This is an ancient Rectory, formerly consisting of two medietyes, the respective properties of the Priory of Durham and the Archbishop of York. In the time of Henry III. they both became vested in the Archbishops. Drake says, "This Church bears on its out-

side many marks of great antiquity, store of grit being wrought into the walls, some of which does but too plainly shew the extreme heat of that general conflagration in York, which, in the time of King Stephen, burnt down thirty-six parish churches, along with the Cathedral.” The windows contain the arms of the families of Mowbray, Percy, Ross, and Vere. The altar window is curious.

In 1585, the churches of St. Maurice and St. John Delpike were united with Holy Trinity.

Value in K. B. £12. 4s. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Present value, £138. Church-room, 500. Registers commence in 1573 for baptisms and in 1582 for marriages and burials.

8. **Holy Trinity, King's Court,**  
COMMONLY CALLED  
**Christ Church, Colliergate.**

This Church was anciently styled the church of the Holy Trinity “*in aula, vel curia regis*,” and in ancient English “*Saint Trinitye in Conyng garthe*.”\* Drake infers from the former title that the imperial palace reached to this place. It was a Rectory at one time belonging to the Bascys, and then to the Nevilles, Earls of Westmoreland. By them it was given in 1414 to the Hospital of Well, then newly founded. In the time of Archbishop Sharp the minister had no income, and a vicar had not been appointed since the Reformation. It formerly contained four chantries. The building has been several times curtailed, and if it was altogether removed there would be no loss of architec-

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\* *Conyng* is Saxon for King.

tural beauty, and a great increase to public convenience.

Value in K. B. £8. Present value, £87. Church-room, 325. Registers commence 1616.

### 9. *Holy Trinity, Micklegate.*

This Church was anciently given by Ralph de Paganel about the time of the Conquest, to certain monks who thence took the title of the Prior and Convent of St. Trinity. The Crown now holds the patronage. There is little doubt that the present edifice was built out of the remains of the neighbouring convent. There is a spacious church-yard attached to this parish well filled with tomb-stones.

There is no valuation in K. B. Present value, £93. Church-room, 326. Parish Books commence 1586.

### 10. *St. John's, Micklegate,*

FORMERLY CALLED

### *St. John's, Ouse Bridge End,*

Belongs to the Dean and Chapter of York, and is accounted one of their greater farms. It is served by a Curate nominated by the Dean and Chapter. In Gent's time, there were six bells which made "a very tuneable ring." It is to be regretted that the same remark is not now applicable. This church contained four chantries. The windows still retain some painted glass, representing the Crucifixion, the Interment, &c.

In the time of Queen Anne (1706), the curacy was stated to be worth £41. 3s. 4d. Present value £209. Church-room, 370. Registers commence 1560.

### 11. St. Lawrence, out of Walmgate Bar,

Was anciently a Rectory belonging to the Dean and Chapter, and usually demised to one of the Canons Residentiary, at an annual rent of £9. 13s. 4d. It still remains in the same hands. There was one chantry in this church. In 1365 the church of St. Michael, and in 1585 the churches of St. Helen and All Saints, Fishergate, were united to St. Lawrence. It was nearly destroyed during the siege of 1644, and lay in ruins until 1669. There are no aisles, but a very handsome window at the East end. At the corner of the steeple is a rude sculpture of St. Lawrence on the gridiron. The Porch somewhat resembles those of St. Margaret and St. Dennis. The principal monument in the burial ground is the one erected over the graves of the six children of Mr. Rigg, of this parish, who were drowned by their pleasure boat being run down by a vessel in full sail, on the Ouse, near Acomb, on the 19th of August, 1830. The epitaph engraved upon the tablet, was written by Mr. Montgomery, the poet, of Sheffield.

Value in K. B. £5. 10s. Present value, £83. Church-room, 120. Registers commence in 1606.

### 12. St. Margaret, Walmgate.

Walter Fagenulf gave this Rectory and that of St. Mary, which also stood in Walmgate, to the Hospital of St. Leonard, in the time of Henry I. At the time of the Reformation, the patronage came to the Crown, where it still remains. The steeple fell down in 1672, and the parish were either unable or unwilling to repair it until assisted by a subscription in 1684.

There is a very beautiful and celebrated porch to this church ; and it is rather curious that Drake should have contented himself by merely saying, “ This church has a most extraordinary porch or entrance, which is adorned with the signs of the zodiac and other hieroglyphics, and originally belonged to the dissolved Hospital of Saint Nicholas without the Walls.” The porch consists of four united arches below and within



St. Margaret's Porch.

each other. The *outer* arch exhibits the twelve signs of the zodiac, with a *thirteenth* zodiacal sign used only by the Anglo-Saxons. Each sign is accompanied by a hieroglyphical representation of the corresponding month. Beneath the zodiacal signs is a carved flower moulding. The *second* arch comprises twenty-two

grotesque masques. The *third* eighteen hieroglyphical figures ; and the *fourth*, fifteen other similar figures. The outer arch is supported by carved pillars ; and the three inner ones rest upon round columns. Within the porch is a small recess on either hand ; and over the door of the church is a sculptured circle also resting upon round pedestals. The roof of the porch rises to a point, on which stands a small effigy of the crucifixion. This ancient piece of art has excited much controversy among antiquarians, some contending that it belongs to the tenth or eleventh century, and others again that it is a Roman work. Whatever may be the date of its erection, all have agreed to pronounce it a most rare and exquisite piece of carving in stone, and all must be equally anxious that it should be preserved with great care.

Value in K. B. £5. 10s. Present value, £124.  
Church-room, 1,000. Registers commence in 1558.

### 13. St. Martin, Coneystreet,

Was a parish church at the time of the Domesday Survey, where it is entered “Gospatrick has the church of St. Martin, in Conyn-street.” Since that time it has been reckoned one of the great farms of the Dean and Chapter of York. There were two chantries in this church. The steeple contains a peal of eight bells, presented by William Thompson, Esq., in 1729. Each bell has a quaint motto ; for example, the sixth bell gives this piece of excellent advice :—

“All you who hear my mournful sound,  
Repent before you lie in ground.”

In 1668, a new Clock, with a projecting dial, was

set up by the parish, and renewed in 1754, 1778, and again within the last few years. Upon the Clock is a figure of a man taking a solar observation, who, say the wags, steps down from his elevated situation every time he *hears* the clock strike. The church consists of a nave, chancel, and side aisles, with a square tower at the south-west angle. The interior and several parts of the exterior have been recently repaired, and is now one of the handsomest churches in the city.

Value in K. B. £4. Present value, £97. Church-room, 400. Registers commence 1557.

#### 14. St. Martin, in Micklegate,

Is an ancient Rectory formerly belonging to the Barons Trusbutt, then to the Priory of Wartre, then to the Lords Scroope, of Masham, and now lodged in the hands of trustees for the benefit of the parish. In 1565, John Bean, Lord Mayor, gave £100 to buy a set of "tuneable bells :" and in 1680, a clock and dial were erected at the cost of the widow of Alderman Bawtry. The steeple being very ruinous, was rebuilt in 1677. In 1585, the church of St. Gregory was united with it, hence the name of *St. Martin-cum-Gregory*. The windows contain some very good stained glass, and the fabric of the church is neat and commodious. There was one chantry in it before the Reformation.

Value in K. B. £5. 16s. 3d. Present value, £243. Church-room, 1,000. Registers commence in 1540. The entries in the book from 1735 to 1780 are very much confused.

### 15. St. Mary, Bishophill the Elder.

A Rectory of Medietyes, anciently held by the Abbey of Helagh, and the families of Percy, Vavasour, and Scroope. The patronage at present rests with the Lord Chancellor for one mediety, and its seems to be doubtful who is the rightful owner of the other. In 1585, the church of St. Clement, Skeldergate Postern, was united with St. Mary's under the statute 1st Edw. VI. There were two chantries before the Reformation. According to Drake, there is a great quantity of mill-stone grit wrought in the walls. In 1659, the present steeple of brick and stone was erected. There is a good peal of bells, but when they were introduced does not appear. The church-yard is extensive, and abounds with tomb stones.

Value in K. B. £5. 0s. 10d. Present value, £226. Church-room, 300. Registers commence 1598.

### 16. St. Mary, Bishophill the Younger,

Is one of the great farms of the Dean and Chapter, and the patronage is still vested in them. The steeple, according to Drake, is the largest square tower of any parish church in the city. According to the same authority, the north side is almost wholly built of large stones of grit, on which several regular architectural mouldings can be traced.

Value in K. B. £10. Present value, £144. Church-room, 224. Registers commence 1602.

### 17. St. Mary, Castlegate,

Is an ancient Rectory of Medietyes, formerly held by the Earls of Northumberland and the Priory of Kirk-

ham. It was consolidated into one Rectory about 1400, and at the Reformation reverted to the Crown. It is mentioned in Domesday and in ancient records under the title of “*Ecclesia sancti Marie ad portam Castri.*” It is ornamented with the highest and most



St. Mary, Castlegate.

perfect spire in the city. The entire height above ground is 154 feet. The church contains several antique monuments, and is itself a very old structure.

Value in K. B. £2. 8s.  $6\frac{1}{2}$ d. Present value, £76. Church-room, 750. Registers commence 1604.

#### 18. St. Maurice, Monk Bar.

A Rectory of Medietyes, belonging to the Prebends

of Fridaythorpe and Fenton, until consolidated by Archbishop Walter Grey, in 1240. This church was united with Holy Trinity, Goodramgate, in 1585 ; but by some anomaly, not explained, the incorporation never took effect, and St. Maurice is still a separate parish.

Value in K. B. £2. 16s. 8d. Present value, uncertain. Church-room, 410. Registers commence 1647.

### 19. St. Michael-le-Belfrey, Petergate,

Part of the ancient possessions of the Dean and Chapter, to whom it was confirmed by Pope Celestine III., in 1194. There was one chantry in this church. The Dean and Chapter are the Patrons and Impropriators. According to Dodsworth, the whole fabric was rebuilt in 1535, and was ten years before it was completed. The interior is a good specimen of the architecture of the sixteenth century. It is one of the largest and finest churches of the city. The altar-piece of oak was erected in 1714. The original organ was brought from the Popish chapel at the Manor. A sort of bird cage served to cover the single bell annexed to the church, but recently a new steeple has been erected. During the time that the Choir of the Cathedral was being restored, after the fire of 1829, this church was used for the daily service that should have been performed at the Minster. Thomas Gent, whose name is so often quoted as a collector of antiquities relative to York, is buried in this church. He was born in Dublin, in 1691, and died on the 19th of May, 1778, aged eighty-seven. His *History of York* was published in 1730. In 1585, the church

of St. Wilfrid was united to this parish. The name *Le Belfrey* is supposed to have originated from its nearness to the belfrey of the Cathedral. Part of the townships of Clifton and Rawcliffe are within this parish.

Present value, £140. Church-room, 1000. Registers commence 1565.

20. **St. Michael, Ouse Bridge End,**  
COMMONLY CALLED

**St. Michael, Spurriergate,**

Is an ancient Rectory, given by William the Conqueror to the Abbey of St. Mary's, and at the Dissolution reverted to the Crown. It contained one chantry. According to Drake, the west end is almost wholly built of grit stone, and contains some blocks of an extraordinary size. The present sides of the church, towards Ousegate and Spurriergate, were rebuilt at the erection of the present Ouse Bridge, about twenty-five years since. The steeple contains a good peal of bells and clock, which is illuminated during the winter months. The windows contain some painted glass, representing the history of St. John.

Value in K. B. £8. 12s. 1d. Present value, £91. Church-room, 500. Registers commence 1598.

21. **St. Olaves, Marygate.**

St. Olave was a Danish king and martyr, and this church, says Drake, with the exception of the Cathedral, is the oldest ecclesiastical foundation in the city. Siward, the Saxon Earl of Northumberland, founded a monastery on the present site, and was interred

therein in 1055. It was one of the original possessions of the neighbouring Abbey of St. Mary, and reckoned as one of their ecclesiastical dependencies. The old edifice was much shattered during the siege of 1644, in consequence of a platform of guns having been planted upon it. Some time afterwards, by aid of a brief, the church was almost rebuilt from the ruins of the Abbey. It was the parish church of the Lords President of the North, who had a seat erected in it. Gent describes it as "a handsome church, but with little or no marks of antiquity," and the same observation is still applicable. The patronage is in the family of the Earl de Grey.

Value in the year 1707, £9. 10s. Present value, £138. Church-room, 600. Registers commence 1538, but there are no entries from 1644 to 1653.

## 22. St. Sampson, Church=street,

Is an ancient Rectory formerly in the patronage of the Archdeacons of Cleveland until the reign of Edward III., when it came to the Crown. It contained three chantries. With the exception of the steeple which is a large square tower of stone, with many marks of age, and perhaps violence, the edifice has been completely restored, and is now a neat and commodious church. The alterations consequent upon the formation of the New Market, in 1834, brought this church more prominently into sight.

Value in K. B. £5. ; in 1707, £3 15s. Present value £109. Church-room, 500. Registers commence 1680.

### 23. St. Saviour's, in St. Saviourgate.

The ancient name of this Rectory was *St. Saviour's-in-the-Marsh*. It was given by William the Conqueror to the Abbey of Whitby, and at the Dissolution came to the Crown. It contained seven chantries. It is said to have been built out of the remains of a neighbouring Carmelite Convent. In the windows is some painted glass representing the legend of St. Anthony of Padua and his Pig. It also contains the tombs of Sir John and Lady Hewley, whose names have become so well known in connexion with the case before the Court of Chancery.

Value in K. B. £5. 6s. 6d. Present value, £173. Church-room, 500. Registers commence 1567.

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We have now noticed the whole of the twenty-three churches at present standing in York. Great as that number may appear, and disproportionate as it undoubtedly is to the extent and wants of the population (30,000), it is little more than half the number which stood at the time of the Reformation, when we cannot suppose the population of the city and suburbs, allowing for the great number of pilgrims and mendicants who would be drawn together by so much superfluous charity, to have been more than twenty thousand persons. At that time, says Drake, "there were forty-two parish Churches, three or four famous Abbeys, two Priories, a Nunnery, and a Religious College, besides seventeen private Chapels, and eighteen Hospitals, all of which had reigned in great plenty and abundance for several ages." These, together, make a total of *seventy-five* religious edifices. We know that the

sudden suppression of the majority of these places caused a terrible reaction throughout the kingdom ; and perhaps the change was felt as severely in York as in any other part of England. The preamble of the Act of 1st of Edward VI., obtained for authorising the union of several of the city parishes, recites, that “Whereas, in the ancient City of York and suburbs thereof, are many parish churches which heretofore the same being well inhabited and replenished with people, were good and honest livings for learned incumbents, by reason of the privy tithes of the rich merchants, and of the offerings of a great multitude, which livings be now so much decayed by the ruin and decay of the said City, and of the Trade and Merchandise there, that the revenues and profits of divers of the said benefices are at this present not above the clear yearly value of *six and twenty shillings and eightpence.*” The rapid declension of this state of things must have caused much loss and misery, and is one of many similar proofs that the removal of even a pernicious system must be cautious and gradual. In pursuance of this act, *eighteen* churches were demolished, and the parishes united in their present order.

Previous to the Dissolution, and even now, in the words of Drake, “every body must allow that our city was as remarkable for Churches and houses of Religion as most in the kingdom.” The “piety” of our ancestors, as thus displayed, was certainly no fiction ; and if we could close our eyes to the evils of a superabundant priesthood and mendicant peasantry, we might perhaps be inclined to think that the results were as beneficial as the intention was laudable.

## Part III.

## THE CASTLE &amp; MILITARY &amp; OTHER ANTIQUITIES.

## CHAPTER VI.

## THE CASTLE.

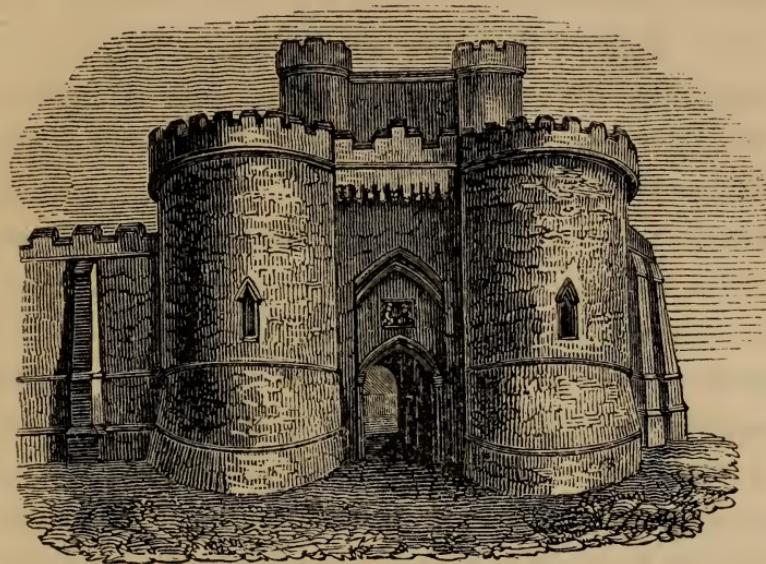
Oh ! many a year  
 All this is borne, and miseries more severe ;  
 And some there are familiar with the scene,  
 Who live in mirth, though few become serene.

**D**HERE was a Castle at York long before the Conquest, and the *Old Baile Hill* is supposed to have been the place where it stood. Drake imagines that the first Norman castle on the present site was built on a Roman foundation. It was erected by William the Conqueror, and made sufficiently strong to serve for the chief Norman garrison in Northumbria. It continued in the hands of the Crown for many subsequent reigns, and was used as the official residence of the High Sheriffs of Yorkshire during their term of commission. It was also employed as a Store-House for the Revenues and Munitions of the Crown in the northern counties, and a constable was appointed with especial view to this service. About the time of Richard the Third, it had fallen to decay, and was then very extensively repaired. Leland, however, says of it : “ The area of this castle is no

very great quantity, there being five ruinous towers in it." After it ceased to be used as a military post, it was converted into a County Prison ; and in 1701, being in a very dilapidated condition, the part now called the "*old buildings*" was erected chiefly with stone brought from the ruins of St. Mary's Abbey. Other additions were at the same time made, in pursuance of an Act of Parliament, which levied a tax of threepence in the pound on the county to defray the expenses.

The original County Courts were erected in 1673, by a county rate, and removed in 1777, when the present elegant structure was built. The corresponding pile on the opposite side of the yard was erected in 1780. The gaol was "*presented*" by the Grand Jury of the County four times between 1776 and 1818, and at each presentment some steps were taken to render the prison more complete. In 1821, the last presentment took place, and it was then resolved to remodel the whole of the interior, by the erection of new prisons and suitable houses for the officers. The entire cost of the works was £203,530, which was discharged by an annual rate of  $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. in the pound during the twelve years the alterations were in progress. The whole area of the Castle is now enclosed by a lofty stone wall, which includes the recently erected buildings, namely, four radiating double prisons with eight airing courts, and the Governor's house in the centre, from which the whole may be inspected. To each prison is allotted a distinct cell, but there are cells in each ward which will accommodate three prisoners each. The buildings are fire-proof, and contrived with great

ingenuity to prevent the escape of the persons confined.



Entrance to the Castle.

In a room near the Governor's house are preserved several articles connected with notorious malefactors who have been at different times confined in the Castle. The "old building" was formerly the Felons' Ward ; it is now used only for the confinement of Debtors. The building opposite the County Courts is used for a similar purpose, and contains the female wards. The County Courts are themselves divided into three parts. At the South end is the *Crown Court*, for criminal proceedings ; at the North end the *Nisi Prius Court*, for civil business. In the middle is a large Vestibule, into which open several supplementary offices. Both the Courts have been found much too small for the amount of business to be transacted, and have several times been altered in their internal arrangements. The last alteration was made in 1841, yet the accom-

modation for the public is anything but perfect. The height of the columns which support the Portico is 30 feet, the extreme length of front 150 feet by 45 feet deep. Each of the Courts is 30 feet in diameter, and surmounted by a dome 40 feet high. The scaffold for the execution of criminals is behind the Grand Jury Room, and was erected in 1801. Previously, the place of execution was at a Tyburn, on the high road opposite the Race Course. The entrance to the Castle, before the last alteration, was from Castlegate. The apartments in the entrance Lodge are used, among other purposes, as an Indictment Office, Record Room, and as offices for the Clerks of Arraigns and Assize. There is also a place where prisoners, arriving after a certain hour of the night, may be confined until morning. Before admission can be had to see the Felons' Wards, an order from a county magistrate must be obtained. Visitors are allowed to walk in the yard without such a permission. The yard is used at the nomination of the members for the North Riding of the County, and will contain 40,000 people. The whole space included in the yard measures nearly four acres. When the Castle was in a fortified state, it was surrounded by a deep ditch, filled with water from the Foss. The Ditch was crossed by two draw-bridges. The principal bridge was removed about two hundred years since. That leading to the postern was situated near the Castle Mills. It was finally removed in 1805, together with the fortified erections connected with it.\*

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\* Several particulars relative to the Castle will be found in the chapter headed "Statistics."

## CHAPTER VII.

## CLIFFORD'S TOWER.

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“Oh! for a bard of olden time,  
 To yield thee back thy life in rhyme,  
 And sing afresh thy glorious prime,  
 When wassail rout convulsed thy tower,  
 And banquet shook thy festive halls;  
 But all is still—thy crumbling walls  
 No more shall echo back the tread  
 Of prancing steed—no more shall war  
 Roll at thy feet his iron car,  
 Nor trumpet's clang, nor clashing swords,  
 Nor prisoner's sigh, nor love's last words,  
 Whisper amid thy voiceless dead.”

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This beautiful ruin is one of the greatest ornaments of the city. It stands on a lofty mound of earth, which, at a remote period, has been thrown up by immense labour. Drake thought that none but the Romans would be at the pains of raising so large a tumulus. The present tower was erected by William the Conqueror when he built the Castle, and was intended for the Keep or Donjon (that is, the central and strongest post) of the fortress. It derives its name of “Clifford's Tower” from the circumstance of a member of that powerful family having been its first governor. About the time of Leland it was in ruins, for he simply says of it, “The Arx is all in ruine, and the roote of the hille that it standeth on is environed with an arm derived out of Fosse-Water.” It remained in this untenable state till the commencement of the Great Civil War: it was then properly fortified by Henry, the fifth and last Earl of Cumberland, its

hereditary governor, who, besides holding this command, was Lord Lieutenant of the Northern Parts, and governor of the city. The square stone building on the side toward the Castle was added to it at this time. Over the gate may still be seen the arms of the Cliffords, with the motto *Desormais*, beneath a compartment filled with the royal escutcheon. The Earl of Cumberland did not live to take the active part in the coming troubles, which his high station and active talents would have obtained for him. As Lord Lieutenant of the West-Riding he was resisted by Sir Thomas Fairfax, in June, 1642, in the execution of his office as commissioner of Array; and the Parliament's forces, under General Lambert, commenced the siege of his castle at Skipton, in December following. Sir John Mallory of Studley, near Ripon, was the Captain of the Garrison, and maintained his post till the 22nd December, 1645. The Earl died in one of the Prebend's houses at York, on the 11th December, 1643, and was buried at Skipton on the 31st, amidst the tumult and slaughter of the siege. Lord Clarendon has spoken very highly of this nobleman, describing him as a man of great honour and integrity, who lived upon his estate in the north, "with very much acceptation and affection from the gentlemen and common people."\*

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\* *Whitaker's History of Craven.* 4to. p. 286, from which the preceding particulars have been compiled. Dr. Whitaker (p. 279) quotes a curious inventory of the expenses of the funeral of the Earl, in the handwriting of his Countess, who herself died about three months after, and was buried in the Cathedral, we presume because the siege prevented her interment at Skipton. We have

During the siege of the City in 1644, the Tower was garrisoned under the command of Sir Francis Cob, and defended by a deep moat and draw-bridge, and a platform of cannon on the roof. When the city came into the hands of the Parliament, it was entirely dismantled, with the exception of this Tower, in which, according to a resolution of the House of Commons, 26th February, 1646, a detachment of sixty infantry soldiers was stationed. The command was given to the Lord Mayor of York, in whose hands it continued till 1683, when Sir John Reresby was made Keeper by Charles II. On the night of the festival of St. George, 1684, it was blown up by the ignition of the magazine, and reduced to its present condition. "Whether," says Drake, "this was done accidentally or on purpose is disputable; it was observed that the officers and soldiers of the garrison had removed all their best things before; and it was a common toast in the city to drink to the '*demolishing of the Minced Pye*,' nor was there one man killed by the accident." The ruin and adjacent grounds then passed into private hands, and were

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space only for a few of the items: "1643, disbursed since the 11th day of December, the yeare aforesaid, on which day it pleased God to take the soule of my most noble lorde out of this miserable rebellious age, I trust to his eternal joyes. Dec. 13, for one of the vergers for ringing the minster bell, being double fees for a nobleman, £1. 8s. To the poor at my lord's gate when the body went from the house, £3. Dr. Vadquer, for coming six days to his lordship during his sickness, £5. To the souldegers and gunners of the garrison at enterring my lord, £10." Dr. Whitaker imagines that the garrison were so hard pressed, that they had to make a sally upon the enemy, and dislodge them from the church before the ceremony could be performed. If this be true, Civil War must have very effectually eradicated the chivalric courtesy of the preceding age.

only re-bought by the public in 1825, when, in consequence of the intended improvements in the Castle, the county magistrates gave £8,500 for the circumjacent land, and £300 for the ruins. It is said there was an



Clifford's Tower and Governor's House.

intention to destroy both the Tower and the mound in which it stands, but we hope, for the credit of the county gentlemen, the report was not correct. It is now supported by a strong stone wall, which binds the base of the entire tumulus. In the interior of the ruin is a deep well and one or two trees. The walls may be safely ascended, and an extensive view of the neighbouring district is obtained from them.



## CHAPTER VIII.

## THE RAMPARTS, BARS, &amp; OTHER FORTIFICATIONS.

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“ There watching high the least alarms,  
 Thy rough rude fortress gleams afar,  
 Like some bold veteran grey in arms,  
 And marked with many a seamy scar.  
 The ponderous wall and massy bar,  
 Grim rising o'er the rugged rock,  
 Have oft withstood assailing War,  
 And oft repelled the Invader's shock.”

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It is not clearly ascertained when the present Ramparts of the City were first erected. There is no doubt that under the Roman *Prætors* the City was well fortified, but the direction and form of these original works has long since been obliterated. Under the Saxons it is also certain, that according to the military science of the time, York was a formidable station. Its long defence against William the Conqueror, it is reasonable to suppose, could not have been maintained if it had not been very completely defended by walls and ditches. In the reign of Henry III. a patent was granted to the Lord Mayor to levy certain tolls in specie, on goods of a specified character, entering York, and Drake copies at length three writs of mandamus issued to the Dean and Chapter, the better to enforce this tax, which was directed to be applied to the maintenance of the fortifications of the city. It is probable that the walls were first built in their present style and extent by Edward I., with a view to rendering

the city better able to resist the inroads of the Scots, whose invasions he had but too much reason to expect. A mandate from Edward III. to the Mayor and Commonalty is still preserved, directing them in urgent terms to “inspect and overlook all their walls, ditches, and towers,” and provide “ammunition proper for the defence of the said city.” The means to be employed to accomplish this are characteristic of the lawlessness of the times. “And we, by these presents, do give you full power and authority to *destrain* and *compel* all and singular owners of houses and rents in the said city, or merchants or strangers inhabiting the same, by *seizure of their bodies or goods* to be aiding towards the securing of the walls, bulwarks, or towers, as you in your own discretion shall think fit to ordain, for the making other useful and necessary works about it, punishing all those that are found to contradict or rebel against this our order, by imprisonment or what other methods you think fit.” The mandate bears date at Durham, 15th July, 1327. Leland’s account of the fortifications is as follows (we modernise the spelling): “The town of York standeth by West and East of *Ouse* River running through it, but that part that lieth by East is twice as great in building as the other. Thus goeth the Wall from the ripe (or shore) of *Ouse* of the East part of the City of York (namely): First, a great Tower with a chain of Iron to cast over the *Ouse*, then another Tower and so to Bootham Bar. From Bootham Bar to Goodramgate Bar (Monk Bar), ten towers, thence four towers to Layerthorpe, a Postern Gate, and so by the space of a two-flight shots the blind and deep water of *Foss* coming out of the

Forest of Galtres defendeth this part of the city without Walls ; thence to Walmgate (Bar), three towers, and thence to Fishergate, stopped up since the Commons burned it in the time of Henry VII. Thence to the ripe of Foss have three towers, and in the third a Postern, and thence over Foss by a bridge to the Castle.—The West part of the city is thus enclosed (that is to say) : First, a Turret, and so the wall runneth over the side of the dungeon of the Castle on the West side of the Ouse, right agayn the Castle on the East ripe. The plot of this Castle is now called *Old Baile*, and the area and ditches of it do manifestly appear. Between the beginning of the first part of this West Wall and Micklegate Bar be nine towers, and between it and the ripe again of Ouse, be eleven towers, and this eleventh tower be a Postern Gate, and the tower of it is right again the East Tower to draw over the chain on Ouse between them.”\* The siege of 1644 damaged the walls very considerably. In 1645, the repairs were commenced and the works were carried on for three years. Walmgate Bar and the walls around it had suffered more than any of the rest, on account of the batteries on Lamel Mill Hill. The Bar was moreover undermined and much shaken by the explosion. The completion of the repairs at this part is marked by the date “1648,” which stands above the arch of the outer barbican. In 1666, the walls between Monk Bar and Layerthorpe Postern, and in 1669, those near Bootham Bar, were repaired at the cost of

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\* Leland commences his “Itinerary” in 1538, by command of Henry VIII.

the city. In 1673 the walls from Walmgate Bar to the Red Tower were rebuilt. These were originally the oldest part of the ramparts, and are raised upon arches on account of the unsound nature of the soil. The Red Tower, at the extremity nearest Foss Island, is an erection of great antiquity. These walls are not open to the public, but are leased out with the ramparts to private persons. About the year 1700, the whole circuit of the Walls was paved with brick, and thrown open to the public as a promenade. It appears that soon after this date they began to fall into decay, and as no means were taken to prevent the dilapidation, the time did not appear far off when they would be entirely destroyed.

In 1831, vigorous means were taken to raise funds for a complete and substantial repair ; the Corporation voted a handsome sum, and the rest of the money was raised by subscription. The length of wall between Northstreet Postern and Micklegate Bar was restored at a cost of £1,067. 17s. 6d. ; and from Micklegate Bar to Skeldergate Postern, for £1,725. 1s. 6d. The walls also from Fishergate Postern, on the opposite side of the river to Fishergate Bar, and for a short distance from that point towards Walmgate Bar, were restored. In 1838, £500 was received from the “ Great North of England Railway Company,” for permission to erect the gateway to their Coal Depôt, near Northstreet Postern, and this sum, increased by several subscriptions, was applied to the restoration of Walmgate Bar and Barbican, and the remainder of the wall between that point and Fishergate. Nearly the whole circle of the ancient fortifications is now open to the public

as a place of recreation and resort, and it would not be easy to overrate the value of this improvement, both as a matter of ornament and as a means of public health.\* The arch through the walls from Nunnery Lane to Bishophill, called “Victoria Bar,” was erected in 1838. The extensive Tudor arch through which the Railway enters the city, was erected in 1840.† The walls from Monk Bar to Bootham may be viewed from the Lord Mayor’s Walk, and those from Layerthorpe Bridge to Monk Bar are seen from Barker Hill. Portions of the wall which defended St. Mary’s Abbey may be examined in Marygate. There were formerly Posterns at Skeldergate, Castlegate, and Layerthorpe. The Postern at Layerthorpe was defended by a portcullis, and when the city was in a fortified state, was an important and well guarded post. It was removed when the present bridge over the Foss at this point was erected in 1829, in the place of the old and inconvenient arches previously standing here. Castlegate Postern was taken down when the alterations were made at the Castle about the year 1828. Skeldergate Postern has been in some measure replaced by a new circular arch over the road leading to the City Gaol. This arch was erected in 1831.

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\* The walls round York and those at Chester are the only remains of this kind of military architecture on so extensive a scale in the kingdom. At Chester, a specific duty on certain merchandise is levied for the maintenance of the ramparts.

† From the walls near this arch may be seen, on the outside, the original depth of the scarp and counter-scarp, in other words, of the ditch which defended the base of the wall. This is the only place where these features of the circumvallation are preserved entire.

The only Postern Gate now remaining is the one at Fishergate. This building is in excellent repair, and is an admirable specimen of the species of defence placed near small gates and sally ports. The only openings in the walls towards the exterior are two narrow windows immediately beneath the roof, which is made as far as possible to defend them. From these elevated windows boiling oil, pitch, stones, and every description of deadly missile were showered down upon the besiegers near the gate. The door within the arch is also very low, and was so contrived with a view to prevent ingress, except in a stooping attitude, which would, of course, give the defenders an advantage.

The tower at Northstreet Ferry was the connecting link between the West and East lines of fortification. As has been seen by the quotation from Leland, a strong iron chain was drawn across the river from this tower to that on the opposite side, formerly used as the Waterworks. In the directions issued by the Corporation in 1569, when they expected a siege by the rebel earls, and which we have already noticed (page 19), "all boats, pinks, and lighters" are ordered to range themselves within this chain. The ancient Castle or Keep which stood on *Baile Hill*, was intended to serve a somewhat similar purpose as a corresponding station to Clifford's Tower on the West bank of the river. There was a castle on this artificial tumulus in the time of the Saxons; and William the Conqueror erected upon it a tower to serve as the chief garrison for that part of the city not lying on the same side as the castle. It is known to have been, at a subsequent period, a prison belonging to the Archbishops, who

possessed the jurisdiction of the places now called *Bishophill*, but the time of the origin and cessation of their authority in this part of the city is not known. The incorporation of their peculiar here with the rest of the city must have been later than 1326, for in that year a cause was tried before Queen Isabel, between the Archbishop, William de Melton, and the citizens, to settle a dispute whether the Archbishop, as lord of the manor, was not bound to preserve the fortifications hereabouts. The verdict affirmed his liability. All traces of the castle upon this hill have long since disappeared. The whole circuit of the walls, as quoted by Drake, from a survey made in August, 1665, is two miles and very nearly three quarters, which is made up of the following distances between the principal entrances :—

	<i>Perches.</i>
Red Tower to Walmgate Bar .....	60
Thence to Fishergate Postern .....	99
Thence to Castlegate Postern .....	58
Thence to Skeldergate Postern .....	84
Thence to Micklegate Bar .....	136
Thence to Northstreet Postern .....	140
Thence to Bootham Bar .....	86
Thence to Monk Bar .....	116
Thence to Layerthorpe Bridge .....	66
Thence to the Red Tower .....	80
<hr/>	
Total .....	875
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We will now describe the BARS in the following order:—1. *Micklegate Bar*; 2. *Bootham Bar*; 3. *Monk Bar*; 4. *Walmgate Bar*; 5. *Fishergate Bar*.

1. *Micklegate Bar*.—This is the principal gate towards the South, and by very general consent is regarded as the chief entrance of the city. Before 1826, there was an outer barbican like Walmgate Bar. It was re-



Micklegate Bar.

moved in that year, much to the regret of many persons. Sir Walter Scott is reported to have said that if walking from Edinbro' to York would induce the Corporation to preserve the barbican, he would gladly undertake the journey. The two small doors

which opened from the lateral turrets upon the battlements of the barbican, are still visible, and since the alterations of 1826, they have had a very singular appearance. Drake conceived that the centre arch was Roman, and strenuously maintained his opinion. Lord Burlington was also of the like persuasion. It is now generally agreed that so far from the arch being a Roman erection, it is most likely a Norman Work. Sir Henry Englefield, in a paper read before the Society of antiquaries in 1780, satisfactorily points out the identity between the style of architecture displayed in this bar, and that of several undisputed Saxon and Norman edifices. In Drake's time, the outer gate "was guarded by a massy iron chain across it," and the main gateway had a "Portcullis and a very strong double wooden gate which is closed in every night at ten o'clock. It has the character altogether, as to ancient fortification, to be as noble and august a port as most in Europe." In 1754, the gate on the West of the Bar was erected for the greater safety of foot passengers. The gateway on the East of the Bar was part of the alterations of 1826. The shield on the outside represents the arms of England and France. Micklegate Bar was the gate upon which it was customary to place the heads of state criminis after execution. The last case of this kind was after the rebellion of 1745, when the heads of two men, executed for high treason, were placed on poles, over the chief gate. They remained so exhibited till 1754, when they were stolen by a man of the name of Arundell, a tailor; a large reward was offered for his apprehension, which was soon accomplished. He was tried

at the Sessions, and sentenced to two years imprisonment, and to pay a large fine. So severe a sentence for so small an offence would induce us to believe that the passions of 1745 had survived to 1754.

2. *Bootham Bar*.—This is the entrance from the North. Drake simply says of it, “The structure of this port is very ancient, being almost wholly built of

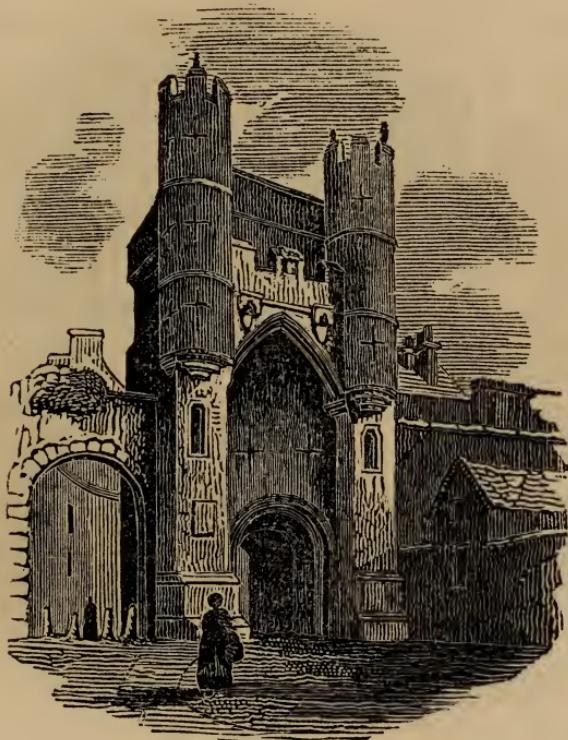


Bootham Bar.

grit, but wanting that symmetry so very conspicuous in Micklegate Bar. It is certainly Gothic, though built of Roman materials. The inside was rebuilt with free stone in 1719.” The barbican was removed in

1831, and but for the interference of the citizens, the whole of the bar would have been taken down. A sum of £300 was raised by subscription, and the exterior and interior substantially repaired. The arches on each side for foot passengers were at the same time much improved. The portcullis is still visible over the outer arch.

3. *Monk Bar*—the entrance from Scarbro' and the East, and is, says Drake, “a handsome post, with a good quantity of grit stones in the foundation to

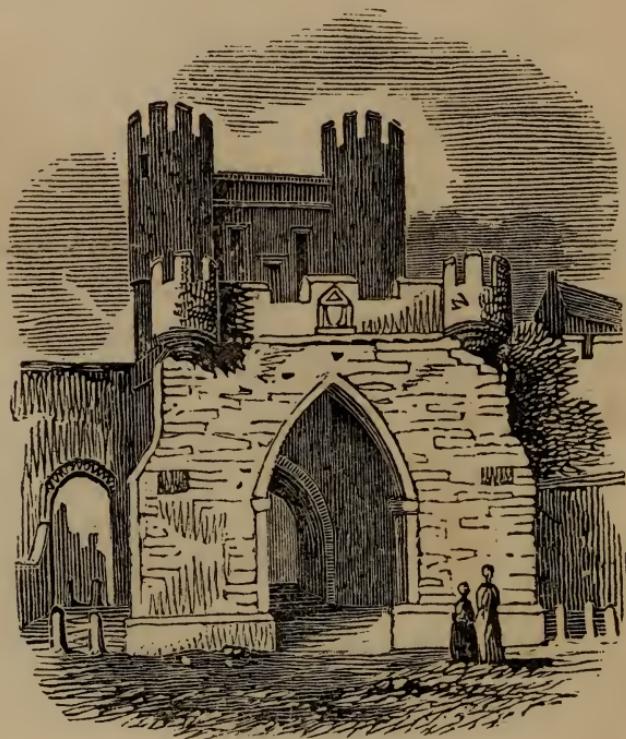


Monk Bar.

denote it ancient, as well as the arms of old France quartered with England, on the battlements without. This gate was formerly made use of as a prison for freemen of the city.” The doors and barbican were

removed a few years ago, and a foot road formed—a convenience very much needed. The portcullis still remains. This bar is the loftiest of any of the four, and is admitted on all hands to be a beautiful specimen of the kind of castellated architecture prevalent in the fourteenth century.

4. *Walmgate Bar*—is the entrance from Hull. This bar still retains its Barbican and Portcullis, as well as a portion of the strong oak door of the main gateway.



Walmgate Bar.

In 1841, it was thoroughly repaired and restored, and one or two common buildings, which blocked up several portions of it, taken down. It is now a faithful representation of the defences placed near the

principal entrances of a fortified town in the Middle Ages. The main building of the bar belongs to the time of Edward I.; the barbican to the time of Edward III. Over the outer gateway are the arms of Henry V., and over the gate of the barbican the city arms and the date “1648,” denoting the time of its repair after the siege of 1644. As we have already stated (p. 109), this bar and the walls near it sustained considerable injury from the batteries of the Parliamentarians.

5. *Fishergate Bar*—the entrance from the city to the new Cattle Market. This bar was walled up from the time of Henry VII. to the month of October, 1827, when in consequence of the formation of the new market for Cattle on the outside of this part of the walls, it was again opened. The arch is in a great measure new, and presents nothing very remarkable in its appearance. The occasion of the stopping up of this bar is stated by Leland to have been a tumult of the Yorkshire peasantry, who, marching to York, seized this bar and burnt it, and, if possible, would have beheaded Sir Richard Yorke, then Lord Mayor.



## CHAPTER IX.

## SPECIMENS OF ANCIENT DOMESTIC ARCHITECTURE.

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“ Cities and towns, the various haunts of men,  
 Require the pencil, they defy the pen;  
 Could they who sung so well the Grecian fleet,  
 So well have sung of alley, lane, and street?”

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Not the least remarkable feature of the streets of York is the frequent occurrence of houses which attest, by their ancient exteriors, the long space of time which has elapsed since they were built. Every year diminishes the number of these curious remnants of the domestic architecture of our ancestors, and it is probable, that another generation will possess only drawings and elevations of the buildings now so common. The etchings of Halfpenny and Cave, made towards the conclusion of the last century, show many interesting objects which have now altogether disappeared.

The following quotation from Mr. Sturtt, made by Britton in his *Architectural Antiquities* (vol. ii. p. 79), explains very clearly the style and era of the kind of buildings most common in the old houses in the streets of York.

“ From the reign of Edward I. to that of Henry VII. the common run of houses, especially among the middling sort of people, were built with wood. They generally made large porches before the principal entrances, with great halls and large parlours. The

frame-work was constructed with beams of timber of such enormous size that the materials of one house, as they built anciently, would make several of equal size according to the present mode of building. The common method of making walls was to nail laths to the timber frame, and strike them over with rough plaster, which was afterwards whitened and ornamented with fine mortar, and this last was often beautified with figures and other curious devices. The houses in the cities and towns were built each story jetting over the former story, so that when the streets were not wide, the people at the top from opposite houses might not only talk and converse with each other, but even shake hands together. The houses were covered with tiles, shingles, slates, or lead, except in the city of London, where shingles were prohibited with a view to prevent fires."

Before the present Ouse Bridge was built in 1810, and the approaches to it called Low Ousegate and Bridge Street widened, the houses answered so closely to this description, that the people in the top stories could in some cases converse, and almost shake hands together. The streets which still retain the greatest number of these houses are the Water Lanes leading from Castlegate to the banks of the river, and the Shambles. There are also some curious specimens in Petergate, Stonegate, and Fossgate. The houses out of Bootham Bar with the curiously designed brick-work are not older than the seventeenth century. The City Improvement Act, passed in 1763, "for the better cleansing and enlightening the streets, lanes, and publick ways of the City of York," proves by the

provisions it contains for these purposes, that before the date of its enactment, York, in all that concerns street police, was in a condition quite as bad as the metropolis in the time of Charles II., when, on the authority of Sir William Davenant, we are told, that to venture out in a shower of rain or a high wind was an act of some temerity. The falling of sign-posts, flower-pots, and tiles, and the streams of water pouring from spouts and house tops, endangered the life and certainly drenched the clothes of the pedestrian. The erection of sign-posts on the public footpath, in front of shops and houses, was one of the most curious and annoying customs then prevalent, and the absurdity of the practice was quite equalled by the absurdity of the names and effigies painted upon the projections. These were so numerous and so extravagant, that it was reckoned one of the greatest feats of Fuller's powerful memory that he could describe all the sign-posts in Cheapside.

The MANOR HOUSE is the principal private mansion connected with the history of the city now standing. At the Dissolution of the Abbey of St. Mary's in 31st of Henry VIII., he directed that a house, to be called the "King's Manor," should be erected out of the materials of the monastery, and used as the residence of the Great Council of the North. When James I. was at York he gave orders that it should be converted into a Royal Palace. The celebrated Earl of Strafford inhabited it for some time, and his arms, quartered with those of the royal family, may still be seen over the main entrance. When he

was impeached by the House of Commons, it was made an article in the indictment, that he had presumed to place his private shield on a royal mansion. When Charles II. appointed a governor of the city in the person of Sir John Reresby, the Manor House was



Manor House.

his official residence. There was a Catholic Chapel in it in the time of James II. The chapel appears to have been destroyed by the populace, who at that period entertained great fears lest Popery should be re-introduced into this country. It was subsequently leased into private hands, and is now in the possession of the Trustees of the Wilberforce School for the Blind. The style of architecture is an interesting example of the Tudor or Elizabethan,—the fashion of building which modern taste has been so zealous to praise and imitate.



## Part IV.

## ST. MARY'S ABBEY AND THE MUSEUM.

## CHAPTER X.

## ST. MARY'S ABBEY.

“ Yes, in thy gloomy cells and shades profound,  
 The Monk abjured a world he ne'er could view;  
 Or blood stain'd Guilt repenting solace found,  
 Or Innocence from stern oppression flew.”

HERE is great reason and authority, says Drake, “ to believe that there was a Monastery standing at or near the site of this abbey in the time of the Danes and Saxons; that it was built by Siward, the valiant Earl of Northumbria, and that he was buried in it. The monastery was at that time dedicated to *St. Olave*, the Danish king and martyr; and, indeed, it retained that name even after William the Conqueror had refounded it, till, by William II., it was changed to that of *St. Mary*.” Leland, in his “ Collections,” as quoted by Drake, and Drake himself have compiled very ample particulars relative to the origin of the Norman Monastery at this place, and from these sources we gather the following narrative.

About 1078, Stephen, a monk of the Abbey of Whitby, became intimate with Alan, Earl of Britain,

who, a short time afterwards, gave to him, and certain other monks, the church of St. Olave, near the city of York, and four acres of land adjoining, on which he directed them to build suitable offices. He also obtained for them the license of the king, to found here the nucleus of a religious establishment. Thomas, the Norman Archbishop, from some cause or other, conceived a violent dislike towards this new monastic fraternity, and forthwith commenced proceedings against them for appropriating the four acres of land, which he alleged were his property. This hostile relation between these two branches of the Church does not appear to have at all retarded the prosperity of Stephen and his monks, for in 1088 William II., being at York, visited their newly erected house, "and seeing that the building was too strait and narrow, he projected a larger, and with his own hand first opened the ground for laying the foundation of the Church of the Monastery." The monastery founded, the next business was to endow it, and here again Stephen was eminently fortunate. "Several lands," says he, "which are not here necessary to mention, the king gave towards the maintenance of the works, free from all legal exaction for ever. Earl Alan gave us a town which is in the suburbs of the city, near the church, upon the same conditions;\*" and not long after our good friend Alan dying, the king, for the sake of his soul, gave us the towns of Clifton and Overton, which were of his demense." At the

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\* This "town" was the hamlet of Marygate, then called *Earlsborough*, doubtless from the rank of its owner.

foundation by William II. the monastery had received the title of the “Abbey of St. Mary’s at York.” Archbishop Thomas still continued his suit for the four acres of land, notwithstanding that William the Conqueror had taken means to grant him compensation. Stephen the Abbot, was now a match for Thomas the Archbishop, and in a full council of the nation, held at Gloucester, the suit for the four acres was finally settled. This completes the history of the foundation and endowments of the abbey.

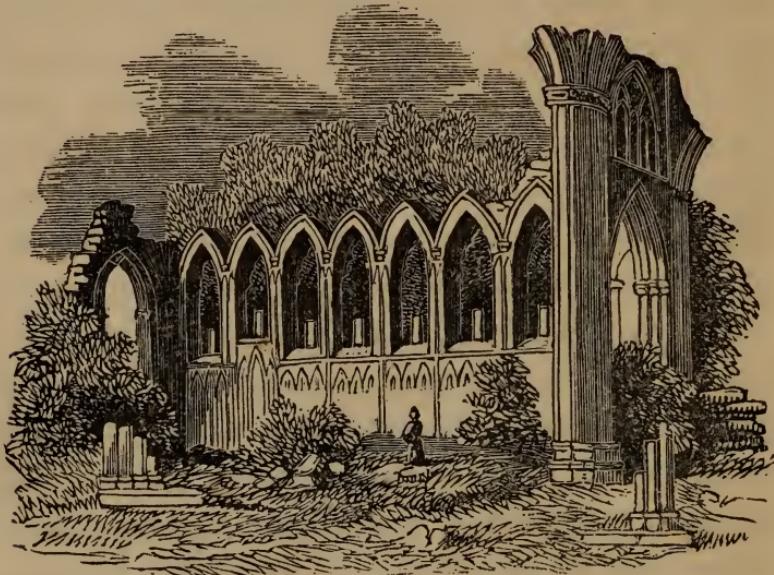
In 1137, it was consumed by the great fire which burnt down three-fourths of the city. It appears to have laid in a ruinous state till 1270, when Simon de Warwick, the Abbot, commenced the erection of the edifice, which remained to the Dissolution, and to which belonged the few buildings now standing. The whole was finished in twenty-two years, and, with very unusual fortune in such cases, the founder of the pile had the pleasure of beholding its completion. The Abbey had two principal gates, one in Bootham, near Bootham Bar, and the second or chief entrance in Marygate, the arch and porter’s lodge of which still remain. The wall of the abbey extended from Bootham Bar to the tower at the corner of Marygate, and from thence to the tower at the bottom of that street, on the banks of the river. The whole circumference of the enclosed area was very nearly three-quarters of a mile. The tower near the river was used as a Record Tower, and at the time when it was blown up, during the siege of 1644, contained many valuable documents. There were continual quarrels arising between the Abbot and the citizens. The wall in Bootham was built for the

purpose of defending the monks against the attacks of their neighbours. In 1262, the danger from the city was so great that the Abbot agreed to pay a ransom of £100, and was so terrified that he left his monastery for more than a year. In 1315, there was another violent assault, headed, we are told, by Nicholas Flemming, the representative of the city in Parliament. The cause of these differences arose most probably out of the extensive and extravagant powers granted by charter to the monks and sub-tenants of the abbey, and which we shall mention presently. It was surrendered to the King's Commissioners on the 9th of November, 1540, by William Thornton, the then abbot, who obtained a pension of 400 marks for the readiness with which he obeyed the king's commands. The revenues at this time are valued by Dugdale at £1550. 7s. 9d. yearly, and by Speed at £2085. 1s. 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ d., "which," says Drake, "considering that these computations were then usually made by those that had a mind to be purchasers, and the difference of money then and now, the bare rents of the lands would amount to an inconceivable value at this day." Great, however, as was this sum, it was much less than the incomes of the Abbeys of Glastonbury, Westminster, and St. Albans.

Soon after the Dissolution, an order was issued to erect out of the ruins a residence for the Lords President of the North. This building is now called the Manor House, and has already been described. The site and remains of the Abbey were leased by the Crown to various private persons, until the property was purchased by the Yorkshire Philosophical Society in 1826. In Drake's time, the "condition of this once magnifi-

cent pile of Gothic architecture was very deplorable," and its rapid decay is very easily explained. In 1701, William III. granted the stone of the Abbey for the purpose of assisting in the erection of the "Old Buildings" at the Castle. In 1705, the neighbouring church of St. Olave was extensively repaired from the same quarter. In 1717, Beverley Minster was restored from the ruins of St. Mary's at York, and subsequently large quantities of the stone were burnt into lime upon the spot, and conveyed to different parts of the country.

Since the ruins came into the possession of the Philosophical Society, every means have been taken to



St. Mary's Abbey.

preserve and beautify them. The only portions now standing are part of the north wall of the Nave of the Abbey Church, which contains the spaces of eight windows, but the tracery, and in some of them the mullions, have entirely disappeared. Portions of the clustered columns at each end of the Nave are still

left. East of these remains is the site of a small court, containing the bases of several columns bearing marks of fire, and supposed to be part of the abbey burnt down in 1137. There is also a mutilated tomb-stone in this place, which, there is good reason to believe, was placed over the grave of Stephen, the first Abbot.

Near the Manor House are two extensive vaults arched with stone, 129 feet long by 23 feet wide and 11 feet high. In each of them there is an excellent well. Over these vaults stood the kitchens and similar out-offices of the Abbey. When the Museum was erected in 1827, very extensive excavations were made with a view to ascertaining the ground-plan of the whole edifice. Several of the remains, laid bare by these operations, are still exposed to view near the ruins. The statues and pieces of ancient sculpture discovered may be seen in the *Hospitium*. The extreme length of the foundations was ascertained to be 371 feet, and the breadth 60 feet.

Nearer the river stands the remains of the *Hospitium* of the Abbey. It is supposed to have been used for the entertainment of those guests who were not admitted to the principal apartments of the Monastery. The antiquities placed in this building are extremely interesting, and belong to the Roman, Anglo-Saxon, Anglo-Norman, and Mediœval periods. With one or two exceptions, all have been found in York or the neighbourhood. It also contains an Egyptian Mummy, presented by the late W. Hatfeild, Esq. The building has been repaired during the last few years.

The Religious of this Abbey were Black Monks of the Order of St. Benedict, and had a Liturgy compiled

for the especial use of their convent. It was agreed upon and published in 1390, and the original volume is now in the library of Jesus' College, Cambridge. The Abbot was a *Mitred Abbot*, and as such had a seat in Parliament, and was styled "my lord." The Abbot of Selby and himself were the only two in the north of England who enjoyed this distinction. He had several country houses, of which the two principal were at Deighton and Overton, villages about three miles distant. Whenever he made a journey in his ecclesiastical character, he was attended by a retinue very little inferior to that which followed the Archbishop of the Province.

There were six cells attached to this Abbey, namely, the Priory of St. Beez, or Bega, in Cumberland, valued at the Dissolution at £143. 17s.  $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. ; the church of St. Constantine at Wederhall, in Cumberland, valued at £117. 11s.  $10\frac{3}{4}$ d. ; St. Martin's, near Richmond, valued at £43. 16s. 8d. ; the Priory of Romburch, in Cambridgeshire, no valuation ; the Priory of Sandtoft, in Lincolnshire, no valuation ; and the cell of St. Magdalene, near the city of London.

The immunities granted by the Charter of William II. to this Abbey were confirmed by every succeeding sovereign to the time of Henry VII. They were also confirmed by Henry VIII. in the first year of his reign, but this did not prevent him revoking them on the thirty-first. Their Charter, among other things, provided that their lands should be free from toll, that the Abbey should be exempt from all pleas for offences committed within its precincts, including even the crimes of murder and assault ; that none of its sub-

tenants should be compelled to serve on Juries or at County Courts, and that if in any peace officer had any complaint against any of the people of the abbey, he should lay such complaint before the Abbot, and wait for his decision. Human nature, even when most under the influence of religious feelings, must be much better than it is, if invitations like these to the commission of outrage do not create cause for discontent and commotion. The resentment of the citizens would naturally vent itself in attacks upon the entire corporation, when it was so difficult, almost so impossible, to obtain redress against any of its members. One of the greatest defects of the monastic system was that it first demanded extravagant privileges to give scope for the exercise of the christian virtues, and then turned the means of good into engines of oppression, which exasperated even the peasantry, who were most under the influence of its charity and magnificence. A truly Christian fraternity would have no occasion to build a wall around their place of residence to protect them from the attacks of their nearest neighbours ; yet such was the precaution taken by the monks of St. Mary's at York.



## CHAPTER XI.

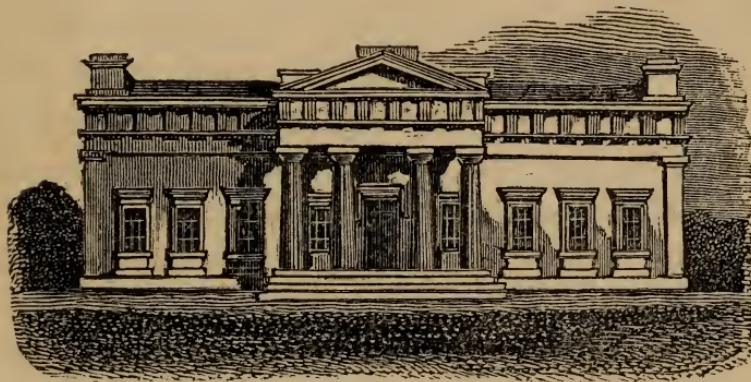
THE MUSEUM OF THE YORKSHIRE  
PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

“ Who are the Great ?  
 They who have boldly ventured to explore  
 Unsounded seas and lands untrod before :  
 Soared on the wings of *Science* wide and far,  
 Measur'd the sun and weighed each distant star;  
 Pierc'd the dark depths of Ocean and of Earth,  
 And brought uncounted wonders into birth ;  
 Repell'd the pestilence, restrain'd the storm,  
 And given new beauty to the human form ;  
 Waken'd the voice of reason, and unfurl'd  
 The page of truthful knowledge to the world ;  
 They who have toiled and studied for mankind,  
 Arous'd each slumbering faculty of mind,  
 Taught us a thousand blessings to create—  
*These are the only Great !* ”

The “ YORKSHIRE PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY ” was formed in 1822. Increasing in numbers and importance, in 1826 they obtained from the Crown a grant of part of the site of St. Mary’s Abbey, for the purpose, as stated in their petition, of erecting a building suitable for the preservation of their Museum and other uses—of establishing a Botanic Garden, and of preserving from further decay the ruins of the Abbey. A subscription of £7,000 to defray the cost of a suitable building had previously been raised.

On the 24th of October, 1827, the first stone was laid by His Grace the Archbishop, and on the 2nd of February, 1830, the whole suite of apartments was

opened. Mr. Wilkins, R.A., the author of the celebrated work, “*Magna Græcia*,” was the architect employed for the main design. Several of the interior arrangements were under the direction of Mr. Sharp and Mr. Pritchett, of York. The principal front has a western aspect towards the river, and is of the purest



The Museum.

Doric architecture. The whole length is 200 feet, and the material is Hackness stone. The Portico consists of four columns resting upon a basement of three steps. The *Hall* is 29 feet by 18 feet, with a ceiling composed of bold panel work, and a floor of Scagliola plaster in imitation of porphyry. On the right is the door leading into the *Library* (a room 31 feet by 18), which contains the books, maps, drawings, &c., of the Society. This room is not open to the public. On the *left* of the Hall is the entrance to the *Council Room*, and the Staircases leading to two rooms above filled with a variety of objects of interest. In the centre is the entrance to the *Theatre* or Lecture Room of the Institution, measuring 44 feet by 35. This room is ornamented by six elegant columns of the

Corinthian order, which support a ceiling richly panelled. The light is derived from windows of ground glass inserted in the centre panels, and by a simple contrivance, whenever it is desirable, shutters can be drawn over them so as to render the Theatre completely dark. Lectures are occasionally delivered in the Theatre, and there is a weekly meeting of a select number of the members during the winter months. The seats of the audience are placed above the Lecturer's table. The room on the *right* of the Theatre contains the *Mineral* Museum, that on the *left* the *Geological* Collection, which, under the care of Professor Phillips, and latterly of Mr. Charlesworth, has become one of the best in the kingdom. The *centre* apartment contains a series of Ornithological and Zoological Specimens, and some others. The annual Subscription is £2., with an entrance fee of £5., which includes the first year's payment. The donation, which constitutes a life membership, is £20. Admission to the Museum may be obtained either by the written order of a member, or by payment of one shilling at the Lodge Gates, excepting on Saturdays when the charge is sixpence.

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*The following outline of the Contents of each Room will be found useful.*

ENTRANCE HALL.—On the *right* hand is a Roman Tablet, found in York. On the *left* hand are Glass Cases, containing Egyptian Sculpture, and a Cast of a Figure of an Assyrian King, sculptured on a rock, near Beyrouth; and the ancient Mortar, formerly belonging to the Infirmary of St. Mary's Abbey, York. The entrance also contains Busts of the Rev. W. V. Harcourt and Dr. Beckwith.

**THEATRE.**—Three Pieces of ancient Tapestry, representing maps of several of the Midland Counties; also Glass Case, containing Stem of a large Tree Fern, from Van Dieman's Land, and specimens of Indian products; another with ancient Armour.

**ROOM ON THE RIGHT.**—In Vertical cases are specimens in the higher departments of Zoology, classed according to the system of Cuvier; also a collection of British and other Shells, Skeletons of British Birds; Eggs; also specimens of foreign Fish.

**LARGE CENTRE ROOM.**—One end of the Gallery contains specimens of Reptiles, the other end specimens of Fishes; the two sides specimens of the smaller tribes of birds.—On the floor of the room, the cases on the *right* and *left* contain specimens of Foreign and British Birds.—In the *centre* of the room are six horizontal cases filled with collections of Corallines, Crustacea, &c. The collection of British Birds is extensive, and some of the foreign specimens are rare and valuable.

**THE GEOLOGICAL ROOM**—contains a most extensive and valuable collection of Geological Specimens, systematically arranged according to the strata to which they belong. The specimens are enclosed in vertical cases, numbered from 1 to 42, and amount altogether to about 16,000 in number. Case No. 1, contains specimens from the Alluvium of Ferrybridge, Ireland, and Norfolk. No. 2. Statactitical and Tufaceous Deposits, Lacustine Deposits in Holderness, Alluvial and Recent Deposits.—No. 3. Alluvium of Yorkshire, Ava, Ireland, and Norfolk.—No. 4. Specimens from the Marl Pit at Bielbecks and the Holderness Alluvium.—No. 5. Specimens from the Diluvium of Yorkshire, and the Cavern of Oreston, &c.—No. 6. Bones from the celebrated Kirkdale Cave.—No. 7. Specimens from the Banwell Cave, and of Tertiary Deposits from Antigua.—No. 8. Specimens from the Crag of Suffolk and Tertiary Beds at Burlington Quay.—Specimens No. 9. from the Island of Sicily, &c.—No. 10. Specimens from the London Clay.—No. 11. Specimens of Tertiary Beds of Egypt, and the Isle of Wight.—No. 12. Yorkshire Chalks. Nos. 13 and 14. South of England Chalks.—Nos. 15 and 16. Green Sand Fossils.—No. 17. Green Sand of the Isle of Wight.—No. 18. Portland Oolite and the Kimmeridge Clay.—Nos. 19 and 20. Coralline Oolite of Wiltshire and Yorkshire.—No. 21. Calcareous Grit of Yorkshire.—No. 22. Oxford Clay of South of England, and Yorkshire.—No. 23. Combrash, and Carbonaceous Series of the Oolite of Yorkshire.—No. 24. Slaty Limestone of Brandsby, the under Carbonaceous Series of the Yorkshire Oolite,

and the Grey Limestone of the Yorkshire Coast.—No. 25. Bath Oolite of South of England, Slaty Limestone of Stonefield, and Inferior Oolite of South of England and Yorkshire.—Nos. 26, 27, and 28. Lias of the South of England and Yorkshire; the latter case contains specimens of Fossil Reptiles.—No. 29. Fishes from the Lias.—No. 30. New Red Sandstone, with footsteps of Quadrupeds.—Nos. 31, 32, 33, and 34. Specimens of Coal Strata.—Nos. 35, 36, and 37. The Mountain Limestone Series.—No. 38. Specimens of the Old Red Sandstone.—Nos. 39 and 40. Specimens from Ludlow Rocks, Aymestry Limestone, Wenlock Limestone, &c.—No. 41. Silurian Rocks of Westmoreland, North America, and Wales.—No. 42. Silurian Rock of Norway. Above the cases are some excellent Casts and Specimens of large Fossils.—The lower cases in the centre of the room contain extensive specimens of Minerals, and the upper division is appropriated to Yorkshire Fossils.

THE FIRST UPPER ROOM—contains the Skeleton of the Irish Elk; also that of a Whale, which was cast upon the Yorkshire Coast a few years since; and an extensive collection of specimens in Ornithological Osteology.

THE SECOND UPPER ROOM—contains specimens of British Birds, presented by William Rudston Read, Esq.

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In the Gardens attached to the Museum, stands the *Roman Multangular Tower*.\* According to the Rev. C. Wellbeloved, this tower and “the wall proceeding from it in a south-east direction, is of such a nature, that every intelligent antiquary who has inspected it is of opinion that it was an angle of the wall of the ancient *Eboracum*. The discoveries made at different times of the foundation of the ancient wall and of the remains of towers in connexion with this tower, leave no doubt as to the foundation of the wall of *Eboracum*,

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\* For Engraving, see page 20.

at least on one side of the river. When the Multangular Tower came into the hands of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society, English coins of various dates were found in the upper part of it; and when the accumulation of rubbish, which had been collecting for ages, was cleared away, and it was brought to its present perfect state, many Roman coins were found in the bottom." Dr. Lister, in a paper sent to the Royal Society, and quoted by Drake, gives the following description of this Tower: "The outside of the wall, towards the river, is faced with a very small *saxum quadratum* of about four inches thick, and laid in levels like our modern brick-work. From the foundation, *twenty* courses of these small squared stones are laid, and over them *five* courses of Roman brick. These bricks are placed some length-ways, some end-ways in the wall, and were called *lateres diatoni*: after these *five* courses of bricks, other *twenty-two* courses of small square stones as before described, are laid, which raise the wall some feet higher, and then *five* more courses of the same Roman bricks, beyond which the wall is imperfect, and capped with modern building. In all this height there is not any casement or loophole, but one entire and uniform wall: from which we may infer, that this wall was built some courses higher, after the same order. The bricks were to be as thoroughs, or, as it were, so many new foundations to that which was to be superstructed, and to bind the two sides together firmly; for the wall itself is only faced with small square stones, and the middle thereof filled with mortar and pebbles. These bricks are 17 inches long, 11 broad, and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches thick.

The cement is as hard as the stone." Sir Henry Englefield is the only person who has disputed the Roman origin of this tower, but he has not been so successful in establishing his opinion in this case as in that of the arch of Micklegate Bar.

In front of the Museum is a small *Observatory*, built in 1833. Several portions of the ruins of the Abbey are disposed in different parts of the garden. The culture of Botanical Science is a principal object of the Society, and the grounds contain several valuable flowers and shrubs. The hot-house contains a very rare and valuable collection of Orchideous and other Plants; and the gardens have received a great acquisition in the WATER LILY, given by the Duke of Devonshire.

One of the most munificent bequests of modern times for the promotion of science was left to this Society by the late Dr. Beckwith of York, who died in December, 1843. By his will he directed the sum of £10,000. to be paid to the Society for the better promotion of its objects. This intention has been carried out by the gardens being greatly extended, and other improvements made conducive to the enjoyments and recreation of the subscribers.



## Part V.

## STRANGER'S ROUTE THROUGH THE CITY,

DESCRIBING THE

PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND INSTITUTIONS,  
CHAPELS, &c., &c.\*

**N** commencing this Route, we will suppose that the Stranger, having completed his inspection of the Cathedral, is desirous of visiting, in the most direct and easy manner, the remaining objects of interest. The arrangement of this part completes a circuit round the City, and includes a description of every place at all interesting to a visitor. When a place has been already noticed in this volume, we shall give the page where occurs the required information.

Emerging from the *South Doors* of the Minster, on the *right* stands

**BELFREY CHURCH**—already noticed at page 94. Opposite the Church, in a stone building adjoining the Cathedral, is—

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\* The arrangement of this Descriptive Route corresponds with that of the Table at the beginning of the volume.

THE WILL OFFICE—of the Ecclesiastical Courts of the Archbishop. Before the year 1838, this office was in a small building on the same side as Belfrey Church. In the report of the Ecclesiastical Commission it is described thus: “It is not fire-proof. It is free from damp, and it is so far safe as any building not positively fire-proof can be considered so. It is commodious but not sufficiently large. It is covered with lead; is 22 feet long, 21 feet wide, and 10 feet high. It is divided into four aisles, each about 17 feet long, 5 feet high, and 5 feet wide. On the sides of these are shelves, on which the business is deposited.” The ecclesiastical documents in the office commence in the thirteenth century. The records belonging to the Courts of the Dean and Chapter are preserved in part of the buildings called Archbishop de la Zouch’s Chapel, (see page 53.)

In the Will Office there is an *Index* of the names of the Testators, and Intestates to whose representatives Letters of Probate or Administration have been granted since 1731. The fee for searching this book is one shilling. The average number of Wills, &c. passing through the Office in the course of a year is 1,600 Wills and 650 Administrations.

The Courts whose records are kept here are the Prerogative and Exchequer Courts of the Diocese. During the fires of 1829 and 1840, the Wills were carefully removed from this place under the protection of a detachment of soldiers. No damage was sustained on either occasion.

The SCHOOL OF DESIGN (formerly St. Peter's School) is a new erection to the East of the South Entrance, and stands in the centre of the space of ground enclosed by the stone wall and iron railing. This excellent institution was established in September, 1842, by means of a grant of money from government, obtained chiefly by the active exertions of the late Mr. Etty, R. A., the celebrated painter, who died in his native city in 1850, and was interred in Marygate church yard, attended by the Corporation and a numerous body of his fellow citizens. A considerable sum was also raised by local subscriptions. The object of the institution is to convey instruction in the arts of drawing and design, and the principles of the fine arts generally, to persons of the humbler classes, with a view to the fostering of British skill in those departments of manufacture which depend for their excellence on the artistic abilities of the designer. There is an evening and a morning school for male pupils, and an afternoon school for females. The classes have been well attended, and the results very gratifying. A library of suitable books is provided for the use of the pupils ; John Patterson, Esq., is the master appointed by government. We believe that no impédiment is offered to the free visits of strangers to the Hall of the institution.

ST. WILLIAMS COLLEGE stands in the opening of College-Street, which is situated right opposite the large East Window of the Cathedral. This College was founded by Henry VI. "to the honour of St. William, in the close of York, for the Parsons and

Chantry priests of the Cathedral to reside in ; whereas before they lived promiscuously in houses of laymen and women contrary to the honour and decency of the said church." An additional endowment was granted by Edward IV. in the first year of his reign, and George Neville, Bishop of Exeter, and his brother Richard, Earl of Warwick, were appointed patrons of the said College "for ever." The principal archway is curious, and is surmounted by a statue of St. William. The interior forms a quadrangle and contains some curious wood carvings. During the residence of Charles I. at York, it was used as the Royal Printing Office, from which, says Darke, "were issued paper bullets soon to be changed into more fatal weapons." It is now in private hands.

On the North side of the Minster are the **DEANERY GARDENS**, which occupy the site of the ancient Episcopal palace, and, before the improvements made by the present Dean, were receptacles for rubbish and filth. During the alterations consequent on the change to their present state, part of the old Palace was discovered in the wall of a stable. This fragment is now placed near the centre of the north side, and contains four seats for the convenience of visitors.

The **MINSTER LIBRARY** and the **DEANERY** fill up the East side. The Library has been already described at page 37, and it is only necessary to add to what is there said, that it contains several rare and valuable works, especially a copy of Caxton's Testament printed on vellum.

THE DEANERY was begun to be erected in 1827. It is according to the style of the Tudor period, and excepting one or two minor defects, is a pleasing architectural object.



The Deanery.

THE RESIDENCE OF THE CANONS RESIDENTIARY is on the North side of the Garden, and is a plain but interesting edifice. It was begun in 1825. The Canons occupy it alternately three months each year.

Passing down *Petergate*, we arrive at BOOTHAM BAR, already noticed at page 116. On the outside of the Bar, on the left of the street, is the Manor House (described at page 122), now chiefly known as the seat of the "*Yorkshire School for the Blind*," founded in 1833, as a memorial to the memory of *William Wilberforce*, the immortal opponent of Negro Slavery. On the 3rd of October in that year, a meeting was held in the festival Concert Room, to devise the best means of testifying the sense entertained by the County

of York of the merits and services of Mr. Wilberforce. Lord Brougham (then Lord Chancellor), the Archbishop, and a large number of the Nobility and Gentlemen of Yorkshire, were present. Resolutions were passed to the effect that an institution for the education of children who, by birth or accident, had been deprived of sight, would be the best means of fulfilling the intentions of the meeting. In 1834, a grant of a lease for 99 years, at a rent of £115 yearly of the Manor House and Grounds attached to it, was obtained from the Crown, and since that time the Institution has been in active operation. Under its excellent mode of management, it has become one of the most efficient establishments of the kind in Europe. The rules have been, in a measure, recommended to the Belgian Government by a commission appointed to report on the best means of educating the blind ; and in France they have been published, and received some attention. All the pupils are instructed in some useful branch of handicraft ; those who are susceptible of a musical education, are instructed in that science ; and several of them have already made sufficient progress to qualify them to act as organists of churches. Weekly practices of vocal and instrumental music take place every Thursday, at which the public are admitted on the payment of sixpence each. Great credit is due to Mr. W. Barnby, the music master, who has brought the pupils to so high a state of proficiency. The girls are employed in sewing, knitting, &c. The boys are employed in basket-making, weaving, and several other mechanical branches of trade. The elements of reading, arithmetic, geography,

scripture history, &c., are taught to all of them ; and singing at certain times of the day is made an integral part of the system of instruction adopted in the institution. A committee of management is chosen annually from the subscribers. The school received a very handsome bequest under the will of the late Dr. Beckwith of York, in 1843, but needs further assistance to carry out its benevolent designs.

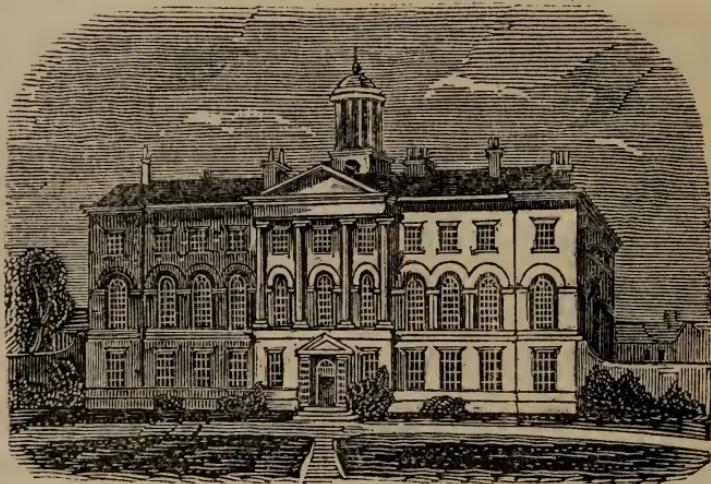
Proceeding down *Bootham*, on the right of the street, a plain brick building, within a garden, is

**THE OLD MAIDS' HOSPITAL**—founded in 1725, by Mrs. Mary Wandesford, for “ten poor gentlewomen who were never married, and who are of the religion of the Church of England.” The Archbishop for the time being, and four other persons, are patrons. Each inmate has two rooms, and receives a stipend of about £17. a year.

A little further down *Bootham*, on the same side as the Hospital, is the Lodge of

**THE YORK COUNTY ASYLUM**—for the Insane. This institution was first established in pursuance of resolutions passed at a County Meeting held at the Castle, in 1772. The original intention was to confine it to pauper lunatics only. The first subscription amounted to £2,500, with which sum a field was purchased, and the main part of the present building erected, and made capable of accommodating fifty-four patients. At this time there were only four similar institutions in the kingdom, namely, two in London,

one at Manchester, and the other at Newcastle. In 1784, the Committee found it advisable to admit patients who were not paupers, on terms proportioned to the means of the parties. In 1795, an extensive wing was added to the premises. In 1813, certain statements were made in the newspapers calling in question the mode of treatment pursued at this institution. A thorough investigation followed, which terminated in the discharge of every servant employed in attending on the patients, and the complete revision



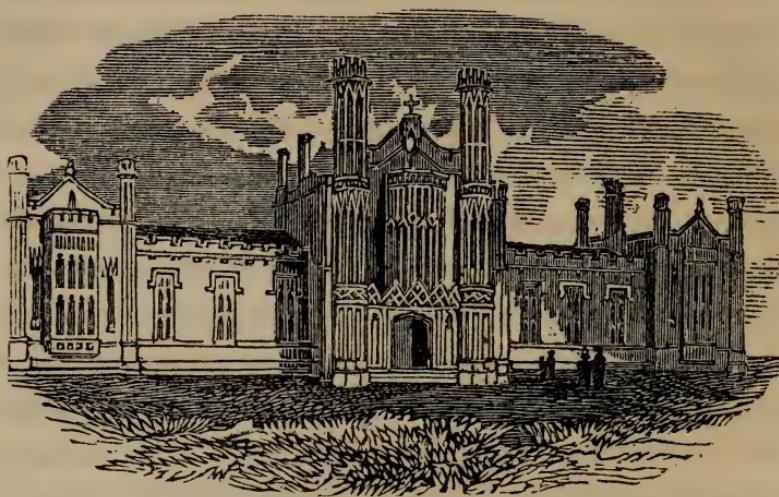
York County Asylum.

of the rules of the establishment, under the direction of the Superintendent of the Friends' Lunatic Asylum, called "The Retreat." During the investigation, one of the wards of the Asylum was burnt down, and four patients who had been chained to the walls perished in the flames. In 1817 another addition was made to the building of a series of apartments for female patients. Since the event of 1813, the Institution has been in efficient and prosperous operation. The late Dr.

Wake was Physician for upwards of 26 years, and by his indefatigable attentions and exertions rendered great services to the institution ; he died in 1842, and was succeeded by Dr. Simpson, after a severe contest with Dr. Goldie, who lost his election by *one* vote.—The elevation of the front of the building is rather handsome. The dimensions are 132 feet by 52. The house is surrounded by gardens and pleasure grounds, and contains all the modern improvements connected with the treatment of lunacy. The Officers are a Physician, Chaplain, Treasurer, Apothecary, Steward, and Secretary, House-Steward and Matron. A pamphlet, containing the rules of the Institution, &c. can be had of Mr. Howard, the Secretary, at the Lodge.—Beyond the Asylum, on the opposite side, is—

INGRAM's HOSPITAL, founded in 1640 by Sir Arthur Ingram, senior, Knight, and endowed with five pounds annually to each of ten poor women, with clothing to the amount of £1. 4s. every two years. There is also a stipend to a person who reads prayers to the inmates. The Hospital was much damaged by the siege of 1644, and although rebuilt, is not so elegant a structure as at first.—Further down *Bootham*, is

The COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, at first called the PROPRIETARY SCHOOL. It was the property of a Joint Stock Company ; but has been bought by the Dean and Chapter for St. Peter's School, from which the scholars have been removed. The design of the building is very elegant, and its external appearance has an extremely pleasing effect. The masters' houses



St. Peter's School.

stand at the left wing. The Head Master is the Rev. William Hey, M. A., Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge.

The School was founded by Queen Mary in 1557, in connection with the Cathedral, and endowed with certain lands formerly belonging to the Abbey of St. Mary's. In 1828 the endowment was augmented, and the school placed under the existing regulations. There are eight scholars on the "Foundation," who are chosen at an examination held on the 1st of May in each year for their proficiency in certain studies. At a second examination of the boys on the "Foundation," held on the first of September, one or more of the best qualified are allowed an annual stipend of £50., provided the recipient becomes a student in either of the Universities of Oxford or Cambridge. The foundation scholarships are for four years, and the University Exhibitions for three. Scholars not on the foundation pay a fee of ten guineas a year.

The village of *Clifton* commences immediately beyond the School. Nearly opposite the school is **BURTON STONE**, the basement of a stone Cross which formerly stood here, and marked the boundary of the City towards the north. Near this stone was the “Hospital of St. Mary Magdalene,” long since destroyed.

About half-a-mile distant on the high North Road is the **NORTH AND EAST RIDING PAUPER LUNATIC ASYLUM**, built by those divisions of the County in 1846.—Returning down *Bootham* on the right is

*Marygate*, so called from its proximity to the Abbey of St. Mary, to which it formerly belonged. The Tower at the corner forms the angle of the fortifications of the Abbey. The wall from the Bar and down the street, towards the river, is still standing, but not open to the public. On the right side of the street, within a Court stands, what was until recently, the Workhouse of the York Poor Law Union, but now the **YORK RAGGED SCHOOL**.—This Institution was established in 1848, and was for some time held in confined apartments in Bedern. The present building was purchased in 1850, for the sum of £565. The Managers speak highly of the success of the Institution, but there are some who entertain fears lest an incentive should be given to idleness, and an inducement for vagrants to come to York, where their children can be fed and clothed without any exertions being required from them.—Further down the street, is—

The CHURCH OF ST OLAVE, already described at page 95. Near it is ST. MARY'S GATEWAY AND LODGE, formerly used as the chief gate and lodge of the Abbey. The lodge for a many years was a public-house. A few years ago it was restored and fitted up as a dwelling house for Professor Phillips, the late Curator of the Museum. The style of the exterior of the old building was studiously preserved.

The SWIMMING BATHS—are further down the street. They were the property of a Joint Stock Company, with a capital of £2,500 in £5. shares, but have been bought by the Council of the Philosophical Society. The Company was formed in 1836, and the baths were opened in the following year. They stand in a piece of ground the property of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society. The large bath is 120 feet by 80. Warm and Shower Baths have since been added. The price for a single bath is sixpence; season tickets, ten shillings.

On the right, at the end of Marygate, is the BRIDGE of the SCARBRO' RAILWAY COMPANY, a substantial and neat erection, built in 1845, affording accommodation to foot passengers.

Returning through Marygate and Bootham, we enter ST. LEONARD'S PLACE, an elegant and recently formed street, on the right of the Bar, and which was erected in consequence of the entrance to the city from the North being confined and greatly inconvenient.

The BANQUETTING HOUSE, or DE GREY ROOMS—on

the left side of the street, is the first object of attention. It is the property of a Joint Stock Company, with a capital of £5,000 in £25 shares. The company was formed in 1841, and the building commenced forthwith. It is chiefly intended for the accommodation of the Mess of the Officers of the Yorkshire Hussars, during the annual visit of that regiment to York, and the Barristers' Ordinary at the Assizes. A large number of the shares are held by the officers of the regiment, and the gentlemen of the Northern Circuit.

The THEATRE-ROYAL—is a little higher up the street. The present front was erected on the formation of St. Leonard's Place, in 1834. Previously, the only entrance was from the top of Blakestreet, through the present doors which lead to the Pit and Gallery. There are some remains of the ancient Hospital of St. Leonard's in the basement story. The present building was erected by the late Tate Wilkinson, in 1765, on a lease from the Corporation. Mr. Wilkinson continued to act as manager till his death in 1805, and to him was granted the original Royal Patent. During his life the York theatre was second only to Drury Lane. A great number of the most celebrated dramatic *artistes* of the present century were reared at York. The late inimitable Charles Matthews was one of the most illustrious. One of the most interesting parts of the very interesting memoirs published by his widow, relates to the period when he was in Mr. Wilkinson's company.—The interior of the Theatre has been several times remodelled, and for its size is now one of the

prettiest play-houses in the kingdom. The stage is 37 feet deep by 44 high. The company of the York Circuit, which includes Leeds and Hull, perform here during March, April, and May, and the public weeks. The Theatre occasionally exhibits crowded audiences, but the state of manners and feeling which regarded dramatic entertainments as a chief source of pleasure, has passed away, at least in the provinces. It would be an interesting question, were this the fitting place, to examine the causes and effects of this alteration.

The **CATHOLIC CHAPEL**—stands behind the Theatre. It was built by subscription in 1802, and is 74 feet long by 44 feet wide, and 30 feet high, and capable of accommodating 700 persons. Annexed to it are apartments for the residence of the priests. The present senior priest is the Rev. J. Render; the junior, the Rev. W. Fisher. The Catholic congregation has increased so much of late years, that it has been found necessary to take measures for erecting a larger and more imposing edifice.

Nearly opposite the Theatre is the **YORKSHIRE CLUB HOUSE**, for members of the “Yorkshire Club,” established at York in 1838. On the same side, at the end of the street, is—

The **YORK SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY**—established in 1794, and in 1836 removed from apartments in St. Helen's Square, to the present commodious premises. Each subscriber is the owner of a £10 share in the property of the institution, and pays £1. 6s. yearly.

The number of volumes is about 18,000, and the number of members about 350.

We now enter *Blake-street*, a corruption of Bleak-street, a name given to it because it is so much exposed to the north-winds.

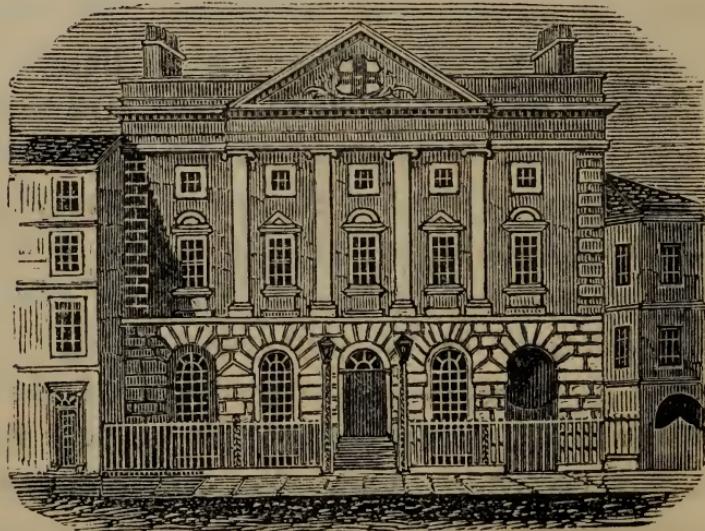
The ASSEMBLY ROOMS—stand on the right side. These rooms are faced by a handsome Portico erected in the place of the original entrance, about twelve years since. They stand near the site of the church of St. Wilfred. A few years ago, when the floor of the rooms was relaid, a well, with stone facings, was discovered near the centre of the large room, and several portions of an ancient porch, which, from the remains, must have been nearly as fine as that of St. Margaret's, were found near the base of some of the columns which decorate the interior. The well was supposed to be of Saxon construction, and the porch had, no doubt, belonged to the church of St. Wilfred. The design of these rooms was made by the Earl of Burlington, and the foundation laid in March, 1730. The largest room is 112 feet in length by 40 feet wide, and as many feet high. Forty-four elegant Corinthian pillars ornament the sides of the hall, and the top is filled up with windows and designs of foliage and tracery. It is believed to be the most perfect design ever executed by the noble amateur architect. A smaller Assembly Room is annexed, 66 feet by 22. Both rooms are lighted by elegant glass chandeliers filled with wax candles, which, in these times of gas light, add both to the splendour and novelty of their appearance. They are the property of a select number

of shareholders, and only used for the concerts and balls of the nobility and gentry of the city and county.

Further down the street is the SAVINGS' BANK, established in 1816. This institution is under the control of Directors, who attend on certain days in the week to receive deposits. In 1849, the number of individual depositors was 6,241, owning a capital of £207,258. The number of depositors under £20 was 3,389. The present building was erected in 1829.—Turning the corner of the bank, we enter—

*St. Helen's Square.*—On the left is the CHURCH OF ST. HELEN'S, already noticed at page 84. In front is the YORK HOTEL, one of the principal Inns.

The MANSION HOUSE—occupies the west side of the square. It was erected in 1725, on the site of the



The Mansion House.

Chapel of the ancient Guild of St. Christopher. It is

the property of the Corporation, and the official residence of the Lord Mayors of the city, during their term of office. The furniture is also the property of the corporate body. The State Room occupies the entire length of the front, and the ceiling is above the third story of windows. The interior is wainscotted and ornamented with the Royal Arms and the arms of the city over the fire places at each end. The length is 49 feet 6 inches, and the width 27 feet 9 inches. The breakfast room and staircase contain full-length portraits, in splendid frames, of William III., George II. and IV., Marquis of Rockingham, Duke of Richmond, Lord Dundas, and Sir Wm. Milner, Bart.

The **GUILDHALL**—stands behind the Mansion House, and is approached through a gateway which forms part of the front of that building. This Hall was erected by the Mayor and Commonalty, in concert with the Master and Brethren of the Guild of St. Christopher, in 1446. This Guild or Company of Traders was as old as the time of Richard II. when it was formed by one Robert Dalhoy. In the time of Henry VI., another similar fraternity, called the Guild of St. George, was added to that of St. Christopher. At the Reformation, this Society was dissolved, and by Letters Patent from Edward VI., the property belonging to it, including the Guildhall, was granted to the Mayor and Commonalty of the city. The interior of the Hall is very imposing. On each side are large windows, some of them containing stained glass. The roof is composed of oak, and decorated with numerous grotesque figures. Ten octagon oak

pillars form the three aisles. The dimensions are 96 feet long, 43 feet wide, and 29 feet 6 inches high. The large window at the end of the Hall is filled with stained glass, representing the Royal Arms, and figures of *Justice* and *Mercy* on each side. The arms of the city are in a lower compartment. The whole was the work of Mr. Edward Gyles, a citizen of York. The lower division of the Hall is fitted up as a Court of Sessions, a court held here four times a year, before the City Recorder.—Leading from the Hall is the Petty Justice Room, where the magistrates attend on certain days of the week for the hearing of minor causes. This room is wainscotted with oak, and contains the musketry for four companies of 70 men each, first raised by the city in consequence of the Rebellion of 1745. In one of the windows is a beautiful representation of Justice drawn in a triumphal car, presented to the corporation by the late Mr. Peckett of York. A new wing was added to the Hall in 1810. It contains the apartments used for meetings of the Corporation, a Record Room, and other offices. All these overlook the Ouse, and the elevation of that side, as seen from the river on its opposite bank, is very beautiful. Over the entrance from the city stands a figure of George II. in his regal robes. The Hall is used for meetings of the citizens on all matters of public business, and formerly the nomination and polling for Members of Parliament took place in it.—Emerging from the gateway of the Hall, the street on the left is *Lendal*. The first public building in this street is

The Post Office—erected in 1840: a plain and

commodious building. Joshua Oldfield, Esq., is the Postmaster.

The JUDGES' LODGINGS—stand on the opposite side of the street. The building is situate within a garden, and the exterior, although without any pretension to architectural display, is pleasing. It was purchased in 1806 out of the County Rates, and is the residence of the Judges of Assize during the continuance of the business at the Castle. Previously their lodgings were in a court in Coneystreet, which is still called the “Judges’ Lodgings.”—On the opposite side of the street is—

The INDEPENDENT CHAPEL—erected in 1816, at a cost of £4,200, by the sect known as the “Independents.” The accommodation extends to 1,300 seats, originally to 950, but subsequent enlargements were made. This chapel has become chiefly known by being under the care of the Rev. James Parsons, one of the most popular and eloquent evangelical preachers of the time. The Independents, before this chapel was built, had a smaller meeting-house in Jubbergate, erected in 1798. In 1838 the sect had become so numerous that after some fruitless overtures to the owners of the adjoining property, with a view to the enlargement of the chapel, it was resolved to build another and still larger edifice. The new chapel received the name of “Salem Chapel,” and thither Mr. Parsons and the majority of his hearers removed in 1839, and another minister elected in his stead.

The FESTIVAL CONCERT ROOM—stands in *Lendal*—

street, and was built in 1824, chiefly out of the proceeds of the Festival of the preceding year. At the evening concerts connected with that Festival, the want of a larger room in which they might be held was so sensibly felt, that no time was lost in taking measures to remedy the inconvenience. The dimensions of the room are on a large scale, namely 95 feet long, 60 feet broad, and 45 feet high. This length is exclusive of the Orchestra, which occupies a circular recess at one end, and will hold 144 performers. A gallery, 20 feet deep, fills the other end of the room. The centre is occupied with moveable seats, and the sides are elevated and fitted up with benches. The walls are coloured a pale straw tint, and at intervals occur Ionic columns, painted in the pattern of various costly marbles. The ceiling is designed in pannels, and also painted marble. The elaborate frieze was modelled from the antique, by C. Rossi, Esq., R. A. A cast of the *Apollo* stands upon the landing of the gallery steps. When filled, the room will hold 2,000 persons without the orchestra. The whole cost of the erection, with the grounds, was £9,400. A pair of large folding doors communicate with the Assembly Rooms. The York Choral Society, an association of Amateurs, are tenants of the room for a specified number of evenings in the year, when their Concerts take place. The musical performances of this Society have, for several years, been among the most delightful amusements connected with the city.—The entire property of the room is invested in Trustees for the benefit of the Infirmarys at York, Leeds, Hull, and Sheffield. Joseph Munby, Esq., is Steward to the Trustees.

The Entrance to the GARDENS OF THE YORKSHIRE PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY's MUSEUM—already described at page 132, is near this place. Within the entrance, on the right hand, are the CLOISTERS OF ST. LEONARD'S HOSPITAL. The style of architecture is Norman, and is one of the finest specimens of that fashion of building in the city. “The Hospital of St. Leonard's was one of the most ancient and noble foundations of the kind in Britain,” says Drake. It was founded, in the first instance, by King Athelstane, in 936, who endowed it with a corn rent from the Diocese of York, granted to the Crown for the encouragement of persons who employed themselves in destroying the wolves, which



St. Leonard's Cloisters.

were then so numerous that they overran the country, and devoured multitudes of tame animals. William the Conqueror and William II. confirmed and enlarged the endowment; and when the Hospital was burnt down in 1137, King Stephen rebuilt it in “a more magnificent manner.” The number of inmates was 90,

who were distributed in the following manner: one master, thirteen brethren, four secular priests, eight sisters, thirty choristers, two schoolmasters, twenty-six beadmen, and six servitors. The list of endowments and confirmations is unusually lengthy. At the Dissolution, the revenues were valued at £362. 11s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.— Adjoining, are the remains of a beautiful small CHAPEL contiguous to what were the wards of the Hospital, so that the sick might have the comfort of witnessing the celebration of religious offices. The style of architecture is that of the beginning of the 13th century.

Further down the street and near the banks of the river, is the Tower anciently forming the angle of the City walls at this point, and serving as the station to which was drawn over the iron chain from the Postern on the other side, as already previously noticed. It was used as a Waterworks, but is now unoccupied. There is a *Ferry* over the river here, called LENDAL FERRY. On the other side are Micklegate or North-street Bar Walls, the Railway Station, &c.

Returning through Lendal, past the Mansion House, we enter *Coney-street*. *Coney* is a corruption of the Saxon word *Conyng*, signifying *King*. This street is mentioned in Domesday. It has for some time been considered the principal street of the city.

ST. MARTIN'S CHURCH—stands on the right side. A description of this church will be found at page 90.

*New-street* is on the opposite side. It contains—

The WESLEYAN METHODIST CHAPEL—erected in 1805, and capable of accommodating 2,000 people.

The methodists had a place of meeting in York about 1765, in the parish of St. Sampson, the curate of which had an action brought against him for attending their services: the accusation, however, could not be established. A house on Peasholm-Green, and afterwards the chapel in Grape-lane, were the principal resorts of the methodists before the erection of this edifice. Until the opening of the Centenary Chapel in St. Saviourgate, in 1840, Newstreet Chapel was the largest place of worship possessed by the sect in York. The dimensions are 66 feet long, 54 feet broad, and 33 feet high. Two new brick houses, at the end of the chapel nearest Coneystreet, are the residences of two of the preachers.

The **ENGINE HOUSE**—of the Yorkshire Insurance Company, is on the opposite side of the street.—Near it is

The **YORK DISPENSARY**—established in 1788, and connected with the County Hospital as a School of Practice. It is maintained by subscription, and is one of the most efficient and truly useful institutions of the city. The business of the establishment was originally carried on at the Merchant's Hall, then at a small house in St. Andrewgate, until 1827, when the present building was erected at a cost of £1,950.

Returning through Newstreet and entering Coneystreet from the left, we reach *Spurriergate*, so called because it was anciently the residence of the makers and dealers in spurs, when that appendage of the person was a much larger and more costly article than at

present. Until 1841, this street, although one of the most frequented in the city, was one of the narrowest and most inconvenient. In that year one side was taken down and rebuilt at a greater distance from the middle of the street than before.

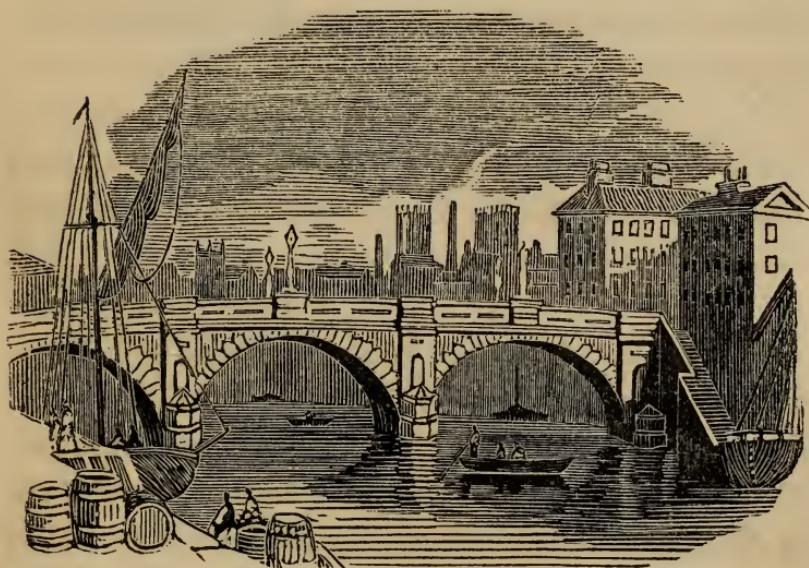
The CHURCH OF ST. MICHAEL has been already described at page 95.—On the right of Spurriergate is *Low Ousegate*, at the bottom of which is—

OUSE BRIDGE. It is unknown at what date the original bridge over the river here was erected. In 1154 the bridge then standing gave way under the weight of a large multitude who had collected to witness the entry of Archbishop William. In 1235, Archbishop Walter de Grey granted a brief for the rebuilding of the bridge at this place. In 1268 there was an affray between the citizens and the retainers of John Comyn, a Scottish nobleman, on Ouse-bridge, which ended in the slaughter of several of the Scotchmen. The citizens would appear to have been unjust aggressors, for shortly afterwards they agreed to pay £300, and build a chapel upon the bridge, in which two priest should pray for the soul of the slain “for ever.” It is believed that this chapel was the one afterwards called “St. William’s Chapel.” After the Reformation, the chapel was converted into an exchange, and subsequently into a Council Chamber of the Corporation, a Record Room, and a prison for the city felons and debtors. It was finally removed on the erection of the present bridge in 1810. The old bridge, begun to be taken down in that year, had five

arches. The centre arch was one of the largest in Europe. It measured 81 feet span, and 17 feet above the summer level. The reason of the adoption of these extraordinary dimensions was that in 1564 a flood caused by a sudden thaw, not finding sufficient space under the arches of the bridge, washed two of them down. The bridge was repaired a short time afterwards, and a lady of the name of Hall giving £100 towards the restoration, had her liberality commemorated by the following most elegant distich, engraved on a brass plate on the north side of the arch :—

Lady Jane Hall, lo ! here the works of Faith doth shew,  
By giving a hundred pounds this Bridge for to renew.

In consequence of the high pitch of the centre arch,



Ouse Bridge.

the ascent and descent on each side were dangerously steep. Houses and shops encumbered both sides of the bridge until within a few years of its removal. An

Act of Parliament was passed in 1808 for the erection of the present Bridge, and the first stone was laid on the 10th of December, 1810. Peter Atkinson, Esq., was the Architect. In 1820 it was finally completed. The span of the centre arch is 75 feet by 22 feet 6 inches high. The side arches measure 65 feet by 20 feet. The road-way is 40 feet within the battlements. The cost was discharged by a levy on the county and city, and a toll house on the bridge itself. The toll was abolished in June, 1830, when there was a grand procession to celebrate the event.—Passing down Bridge-street, and turning to the right, we enter *North-street*.

The CHURCH OF ST. JOHN, at the corner of this street, is already noticed at page 87.—Further down the street is

The CHURCH OF ALL SAINTS—also noticed at page 79. The next street is *Tanner Row*, and is contiguous to the site of—

The YORK AND NORTH MIDLAND, AND YORK, NEWCASTLE, AND BERWICK RAILWAY STATION. The York and North Midland Railway Company was formed for the making and maintenance of a Railway from York to Normanton, near Wakefield, a distance of 24 miles. At Normanton it joins the Midland line. The line as far as Milford, where it joins the Leeds and Selby, was opened on the 30th of May, 1839, and as far as Normanton in May, 1840. A temporary station, without the walls, was used between May 1839 and the

construction of the present station. The York, Newcastle and Berwick Railway extends from York to Berwick, a distance of 150 miles. The York and North Midland is the connecting link between the two extremities of the chain of railways on the eastern side of the island, commencing at Dover, and extending to Edinbro'. The York and North Midland has several branch railways in connection with the main line, viz. ; from Harrogate to Bolton Station ; from York to Scarbro', through Malton, joining the Whitby and Pickering line at Pickering ; and from York to Market Weighton. The York, Newcastle and Berwick Railway consists of three distinct lines, now forming one company. This undertaking is celebrated for the High Level Bridge across the Tyne at Newcastle, a work of immense magnitude, and by far the largest of the kind in the country. The Great Northern Railway runs into the York and North Midland at Burton Salmon, and the distance between London and the North is considerably shortened. By means of these lines, York has become a central point of traffic. The Station in Tanner-Row is a neat and convenient erection, and has been greatly enlarged. On the Arrival Stage are Refreshment Rooms and Omnibus and Hackney Coach Stands. The whole area included in the Station is covered by a cast-iron roof of ingenious and beautiful design. The arch beneath the Bar Walls, through which the trains enter the city, is 70 feet in span, and was erected at the cost of the Companies in 1840. Opposite the Railway Station is a modern street called *Hudson-street*, to accommodate the traffic to and from the Railway Station. This

street leads into *Micklegate*, and immediately before us is—

The CHURCH OF ST. MARTIN, already described at page 91. Further up the street is the CHURCH OF HOLY TRINITY, noticed at page 87. Nearly opposite are some new houses erected on the site of the Falcon Inn, behind which it is intended to erect a Wesleyan Chapel. Approaching towards the Bar on the left hand side is—

The GATEWAY OF TRINITY PRIORY.—This gateway is now nearly built up with houses, and the Priory itself has long since entirely disappeared. The extensive site it once occupied is still called Trinity Gardens, and is a conspicuous object from the Skeldergate Bar Walls. The Priory here was a cell of the monastery of St. Marmontier, at Tourain, in France, and was founded by Ralph de Paganel, in the reign of William the Conqueror. At the Dissolution the revenues were £196. 11s. 10d. yearly.

MICKLEGATE BAR—is the next object. It is already described at page 114. The steps on the right side of the Bar lead to NORTH-STREET BAR WALLS, which terminate at the Ferry opposite Lendal. From these walls is seen the Railway Station, and opposite it, on the outside, the CHOLERA BURYING GROUND, a piece of ground in which were interred the bodies of those who died of the Asiatic Cholera in 1832. The steps on the left side of the Bar lead to SKELDERGATE BAR WALLS, which terminate at the Ferry opposite Clifford's Tower, the Castle, and the New Walk.

The NUNNERY OR BAR SCHOOL—is on the outside of the Bar, on the left. A building near the site of the present appears to have been purchased in 1686 by a Mrs. Paston, and converted into a Boarding School for young ladies of the Roman Catholic persuasion. Since that time various alterations and additions have been made both to the buildings and the discipline observed within them. It is at present a Convent of Nuns of the Order of St. Ursula, under the rule of a Prioress. A school is attached to it, in which fifty poor girls are taught gratuitously.

Continuing the walk out of the Bar we arrive at the *Mount*, a gently rising ground beyond Holgate Lane. Beyond the Mount, at about a mile from the city, is KNAVESMIRE, a large flat piece of pasture land, the property of the freemen of Micklegate Ward. The boundary of this land, towards the road, has recently been fenced with posts and rails, and has now a very elegant appearance. Knavesmire is used as the RACE COURSE. There is a Grand Stand, erected by the Corporation in 1754, and a Round House, built about the same time. The course is marked by posts and wood fences, and is reckoned one of the best in England. In Camden's "Britannia," published in 1590, there is a notice of Horse Races being run in the Forest of Galtres on the opposite side of the city. Winning Horses were then rewarded by a silver bell, which was attached to their headgear, and hence, it is supposed, comes the phrase "to bear away the bell." In 1709 there was a regular Racing Meeting on Clifton Ings, and in 1714 it had become so popular that there were

156 carriages upon the course in one day. Soon after that time the place of meeting was removed to Knaves-mire. Perhaps the largest concourse of people ever assembled at these races was in August, 1804, when the famous four mile race between Mrs. Thornton and Mr. Flint was decided. Fifty thousand persons were present on that day. The lady rode with much spirit and dexterity in the early part of the race, but during the third mile her horse broke down, and, of course, she lost the match.

About half-a-mile down Holgate Lane, on the Borobridge Road, is the high-service reservoir of the **YORK WATER WORKS COMPANY**, on the elevation called Severus Hill, described at page 17. This company was formed in 1845, and the works consist of two subsiding reservoirs and three filter beds, with the steam engines ; tanks, wells, conduits, pipes, and other apparatus for raising the water from the river, performing the process of filtration, and afterwards lifting the water to the high-service reservoir for distribution. These works are at Acomb Landing, about a quarter of a mile from the high-service reservoir. The quality of the water of the river Ouse is of an extremely wholesome character, and since the system of filtration has been adopted, the public are supplied at all times with as pure an article as any town in the country can boast of.

Returning towards the Bar we enter *Nunnery Lane* on the right. **VICTORIA BAR**, (see page 111) near the bottom of the lane, leads us on to *Bishophill*. The first object is—

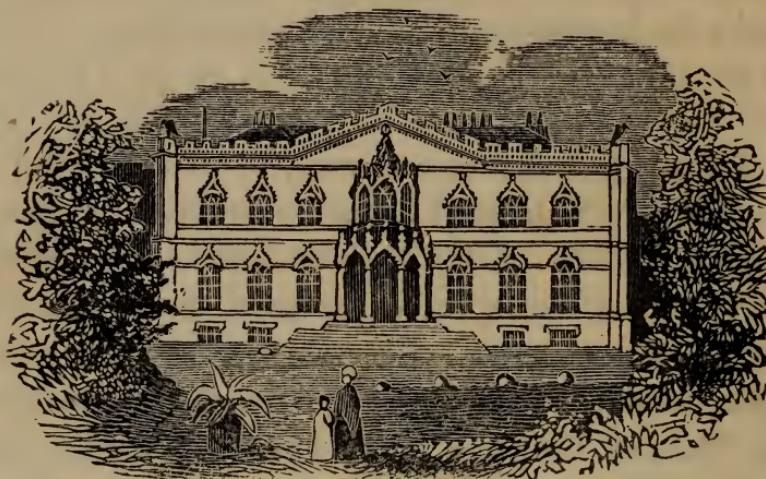
ST. MARY'S CHURCH, described at page 92.—In a lane near the church, called *Gaol Lane*, stands—

The CITY GAOL, erected between 1802 and 1807. It stands close beneath the BAILE HILL, for an account of which, see page 112. This prison was intended for prisoners from the *Ainsty*, (a portion of the county under the jurisdiction of the York magistrates) as well as the city; but when the *Ainsty* was, by Act 5 and 6, William IV., cap. 76, added to the county, all the committals from that quarter were, of course, made to the Castle. A House of Correction, which stood upon part of the site of the Railway Station, was also formerly attached to the city. Since the passing of the Act just mentioned, the Gaol has been the only prison required. The House of Correction was sold to the Railway Company for £5,000. A contract has been entered into between the City Council and the County Magistrates for the custody of the city criminals and debtors at the Castle, so that the business of the Gaol is now confined to the safe-keeping of persons convicted of minor offences. The interior of the prison is extensive and well-constructed.

The CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE YOUNGER, on Bishophill, has been described at page 92.

The road to *Bishopthorpe*, at which village is the ARCHBISHOP'S PALACE, is below the City Gaol. The manor of Thorpe was purchased by Archbishop Walter de Grey, in 1256, and by him annexed to the see of York, as an Archiepiscopal residence. Very little

of the original structure now remains. Large alterations and additions have been made by subsequent prelates. A great portion of the stone used in the erection of the present buildings was brought from Cawood Castle, a place ten miles distant from York, and formerly the property of the Archbishops. The in-



Bishopthorpe Palace.

terior of the mansion contains some magnificent apartments, enriched by many valuable original paintings. The Palace, Pleasure Grounds, &c., may be seen on application to the housekeeper and head gardener.—At Bishopthorpe, also, there are TEA GARDENS, much frequented during summer by parties from York and elsewhere.

Returning into the city at the point where we suspended our route, we enter *Skeldergate*, a street which derives its name from *Keldar*, a Dutch word signifying Cellar, or Warehouse. When the trade of the city was extensive, there is no doubt that Skeldergate might

have been called *Warehouse*-street with great propriety.—On the left stands—

MIDDLETON'S HOSPITAL; founded in 1659, by Dame Middleton of York, and endowed with £4 per annum for 20 poor widows of freemen. The building formerly stood in a line with the street, but in 1827 was rebuilt in its present form. A well executed figure of the foundress stands in a niche in the front.

The METHODIST CHAPEL, called Albion-street Chapel, is a little beyond the Hospital. This chapel was erected in 1816, and will hold 1,000 persons. Attached to it are large and excellent school rooms.—Passing up Skeldergate, over the bridge, and up low Ousegate, we enter *High Ousegate*.

The CHURCH OF ALL SAINTS has been described at page 80.

*Parliament-Street* or the *New Market*—was erected between 1834 and 1836. Previously the markets were held in *Pavement* and *High Ousegate*, and many accidents were caused by the narrowness of these places. *Parliament-street* is broad and well built, and certainly the best street in the city. Beyond it is *St. Sampson's Square*, used as the *Butchers' Market*. At *Elections*, *hustings* are erected in it. *ST. SAMPSON'S CHURCH* is noticed at page 96.

*Pavement*—is supposed to have been the oldest paved street in the city. It formerly contained a *Market Cross*, removed above thirty years since.

ST. CRUX CHURCH is described at page 82.—Turning to the right we enter *Fossgate*.

The MERCHANTS' HALL—stands within a court on the right side. This building and the Company to which it belongs are noticed in the 13th chapter.

FOSSE BRIDGE—was built in 1811. It divides Fossgate and Walmgate. On the Walmgate side is—

WILSON'S HOSPITAL—founded in 1717, by Mrs. Dorothy Wilson, and endowed with lands for the clothing and maintenance of a certain number of poor women. At present there are ten inmates, with £20 a year each; seven out-pensioners, with £12 each; and forty boys educated and clothed, besides several smaller charitable payments.

*Walmgate* is a long broad street, terminating at the bar which bears its name. The word *Walm* is supposed to be a corruption of *Watlin*, the term applied to the Roman road; others believe it to be derived from a Saxon root, signifying a wall or castle.

The CHURCH OF ST. DENNIS—on the right, has been described at page 83.

The CHURCH OF ST. MARGARET—has also been described at page 88. This latter church is famous for its Anglo-Saxon porch.

WALMGATE BAR—has been already noticed (page 118.) On the right side are steps leading to the

**FISHERGATE BAR WALLS.** On the left side is the portion of wall which runs down to the Foss, and terminates at the Red Tower. Beyond the bar is *Lawrence-street*. The CHURCH OF ST. LAWRENCE is noticed at page 88. The Heslington road is beyond the church, and near it stands—

The RETREAT Lunatic Asylum for Members of the Society of Friends. This excellent institution was projected by the late William Tuke, in concert with Lindley Murray, the celebrated grammarian, a man whose name will grow in the estimation of mankind at every advance which is made towards a better and purer moral and social condition. It was opened in 1796, and as its founders intended from the first, a system of treatment was pursued the opposite of the harsh



The Retreat.

and often brutal coercion of the insane then prevalent. From the beginning it has been eminently successful. Those who have been its supporters and managers have

the enviable satisfaction of knowing, that by the gentlest and most amiable means they have accomplished an amount of good and conferred a degree of happiness on thousands, which scarcely can be overstated. Several additions have been made to the premises at various times. At present they will accommodate 140 patients. Fifteen acres of grounds are attached to the institution, and are laid out in gardens, walks, &c. Great stress is laid by the managers on the importance of an early removal to the Retreat, of persons in whom symptoms of insanity have become manifest, and in order to obtain this desirable precaution, a premium is allowed to the friends of the patient if they apply within six months from the appearance of the derangement. Persons not belonging to the Society of Friends are admitted on certain terms. The expense of forming the establishment has been not less than £20,000. Mr. Thomas Allis, the Superintendent, under whose care the institution was for a long time so efficiently conducted, retired from his charge in 1841. Dr. Belcombe of York, a gentleman celebrated for his judicious treatment of the insane, is the Physician, and Mr. Caleb Williams is the Surgeon.

Near the Retreat is **GARROW HILL**, the seat of Thomas Barstow, Esq.

*Lamel Mill Hill*—the rising ground on which was planted the batteries of the Parliament's army in 1644, is on the side of the Retreat nearest the city.—*Heslington* is a pleasant village, about a mile beyond this place. It is the seat of N. E. Yarburgh, Esq., who resides in a fine old Elizabethan mansion.

The CAVALRY BARRACKS are on the *Fulford Road*. They were erected in 1796, and, including the spacious yard, occupy twelve acres of ground. The centre building will accommodate three field officers, five captains, and nine subalterns and staff. The wings will quarter 240 non-commissioned officers and privates, and horses for the entire force. The cost of the whole was £27,000.

The YORK CEMETERY—is not far from the Barracks. It is the property of a Joint Stock Company, formed in 1836, with a capital of £6,000, in £10 shares. The space of ground enclosed is eight acres, but only a part is in use for the purpose of sepulture. The chapel is especially deserving of notice as an interesting imitation of Grecian architecture. Visitors have free access to walk in the grounds, except Sundays.

The YORK GLASS WORKS—are also on Fulford road.

The NEW CATTLE MARKET—occupies a large tract of ground on the outside of FISHERGATE BAR (for an account of which see page 119). It was formed in 1826, at a cost of £10,000. Previously the cattle markets were held in Walmgate, to the great danger of the inhabitants, and annoyance of every person concerned. The stalls and pens will hold 616 cattle and 11,000 sheep. The tolls produce about £350, and the large Inn in the centre was built contemporaneously with the market. The church of St. Helen formerly stood near this place, and many remains of it have been found.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH-YARD—is near Fishergate Bar; but all traces of the church which once stood here have entirely disappeared. The burial ground is remarkable as having been the place where was interred the body of *Richard Turpin*, the notorious highwayman, who was executed in 1739, and as having been used as a place of burial for persons dying of the cholera in 1832. Nearly opposite the Church Yard is ST. GEORGE'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPEL, erected in 1850. This is an extremely neat edifice, and reflects credit upon the architect. It has two bells, which have been "consecrated" by the bishop.—Passing through FISHERGATE POSTERN (see page 112) we reach—

CASTLE MILLS BRIDGE—over the River Foss. It is so called from its proximity to certain mills anciently the property of the castle, but alienated in the time of Queen Elizabeth. There was a bridge here at a very early period, and, as it was in some sort an outwork of the Castle, was well defended. The roadway was widened, and the whole bridge much improved a few years since.

The NEW WALK—from which there is a ferry across the Ouse to Skeldergate Bar Walls—was formed about the year 1733, as far as the junction with Foss. In 1768, the walk was continued on the other side of the Foss for about half a mile. A bridge called the "Blue Bridge" connects the two portions. On the far walk there is an excellent well of water, said to be slightly medicinal. This walk forms a most beautiful promenade.—ST. GEORGE'S FIELD is a piece of land

the property of the citizens, in which, by many old charters, they are authorised to hold games, dry linen, shoot with bows and arrows, &c.

The CASTLE, and CLIFFORD'S TOWER—both near this place, have been already described at page 99. *Castlegate*, a name which explains itself, leads from the Castle. The CHURCH OF ST. MARY has been noticed at page 92.

The FRIENDS' MEETING HOUSE—is in this street, nearly opposite the church. It was erected in 1816. The exterior is of red brick and devoid of ornament. The interior is well arranged, and capable of holding 1,200 persons. Before the year 1673, the Quakers met in a private house in Ousegate. In that year they built a small meeting house, which would accommodate 400 persons. In 1718, an addition was made to the building, which increased the sittings to 1000. The meeting house remained in this condition until the present commodious premises were completed. There are several apartments adjoining; one of them contains a library, chiefly of books for and against Quakerism.

Passing from Castlegate through Coppergate and Pavement, we enter *St. Saviourgate*.

The CENTENARY WESLEYAN METHODIST CHAPEL—is the first object of attention. This Chapel is the largest in the city, and it is a pity that so fine an edifice should be seen to such disadvantage from the narrowness of that part of the street in which it is built. It was erected in 1839, to commemorate the

Centenary of Wesleyan Methodism, and opened 18th of July, 1840. It will accommodate about 2,000 persons. The Organ cost £500.

ST. SAVIOUR'S CHURCH—is described at page 97.

LADY HEWLEY'S HOSPITAL—founded in 1700, for ten poor women, is behind the church. It formerly stood in Tanner-Row, but was removed here when the old premises were taken down to form the site for the Railway Station.

THE YORK INSTITUTE OF POPULAR SCIENCE AND LITERATURE—is opposite the Church. It was established in 1827, for the purpose of placing within the reach of the poorer classes the means of popular scientific instruction. Its original name was "The York Mechanics' Institute," and it is still essentially the same in machinery and design as at first. The want of accommodation, from the smallness of the building, was extremely felt ; in consequence thereof a new and commodious structure has been erected, suitable to the wants of the Institution. It was opened in 1846, with a Bazaar and Exhibition of Paintings and other Works of Art, and the success attendant thereon exceeded the sanguine expectations of its well-wishers. Weekly lectures are delivered during the Winter, and there are classes under competent paid teachers for Grammar, Writing, Arithmetic, and Drawing. An excellent library and reading-room are also attached to the institution. The subscription is ten shillings a year for adults, and six shillings for apprentices, which includes all the advantages possessed by the establish-

ment. The Rev. C. Wellbeloved was a most zealous promoter of its foundation, and has been one of its most constant and generous benefactors. His name will be long held in grateful remembrance by many who have profited largely by the means of instruction extended to them at the York Institute.

The **PRESBYTERIAN CHAPEL**—on the same side of the street, was erected in 1692, chiefly by the assistance of Dame Sarah Hewley. Dr. Thomas Coulton was the first minister of this chapel, where he continued till his death in 1731. The Rev. C. Wellbeloved is the present pastor of the congregation. Towards the latter end of last century it is supposed that Unitarian doctrines began to be held by the persons attending this chapel, and at present it is considered as an established place of meeting for Unitarian Dissenters.

**SALEM CHAPEL**—stands at the bottom of the street, and was erected by the “Independents” under the Rev. James Parsons, in 1838, as we have mentioned when speaking of Lendal Chapel at page 157. The dimensions are 81 feet by 56. It will accommodate about 1,700 persons, and is well attended. The total cost was 5,000.

*Peasholm-Green*—(to the right of Salem Chapel), says Drake, “plainly enough speaks its own name; *Holm* being an Anglo-Saxon word for a small island. This place has been first gained from the River Foss for gardens, and next for buildings.”

The **BLUE COAT BOYS' CHARITY SCHOOL**—is on Peasholm-Green. This school was founded in 1705 for

forty poor boys, who are taken into the establishment, and educated and provided for to a certain age, when they are apprenticed to suitable trades. The income of the charity is considerable, and at present there are above sixty scholars in the institution. The building occupied by the charity is called **St. ANTHONY'S HALL**, and was anciently the property of the Guild of St. Anthony, a fraternity long since dissolved. It was used as a House of Correction during the last century.

The Wool Market and Leather Fairs are held on Peasholm-Green.

The **CHURCH OF ST. CUTHBERT**—is described at page 82, and **LAYERTHORPE BRIDGE** is also noticed at page 111. On the banks of the Foss, near the bridge, is Foss Island, a low swampy piece of land flooded during half the year, and a favourite skating place.

Returning through St. Saviourgate, we enter *Colliergate*, a name given to it from the former residence of persons engaged in the coal trade. The church of **HOLY TRINITY**, at the head of this street, has been described at page 86.

**Goodramgate**—is supposed to be so called from the residence in it of Godram, a Danish general.

The **CHURCH OF HOLY TRINITY**—which stands in a church-yard on the left, is noticed at page 85. **Bedern**, a large court or alley on the other side of the street, contains a chapel formerly annexed to the Minster, but long since disused for public service.

MONK BAR—is noticed at page 117. The CHURCH of ST. MAURICE, without the Bar, is also noticed at page 93.

THE YORK YEOMAN SCHOOL is on *Lord Mayor's Walk*. It is a neat and convenient structure, and is a School of general education for the sons of the middle class of agriculturists.

THE DIOCESAN TRAINING SCHOOL is adjacent, its object being the education of schoolmasters of the Church of England. A private chapel adjoins.

THE COUNTY HOSPITAL—was founded in 1740, “for the relief of the diseased poor of the city and county of York,” principally in consequence of a legacy of £500 bequeathed by Lady Elizabeth Hastings. The present income of the charity is about £2,500. A School of Medicine, in connection with the medical colleges in London, is attached to the Hospital, and students are regularly instructed in the preliminary stages of the profession. The present elegant and extensive building was erected in 1850, the old building being inadequate to the requirements of the Institution. The architects were Messrs. Atkinson, of York.

THE GREY COAT GIRLS' SCHOOL—stands in a garden nearly opposite the Hospital. It was founded in 1705, and is part of the institution of the Blue Coat Boys' School, just noticed. The regulations are in every respect the same.

MONK BRIDGE—over the Foss, a short distance

beyond this place, is a modern erection. Near it stand the GAS WORKS, erected in 1825. On the left is the WORKHOUSE for the York Union, a very commodious building.

Returning through Goodramgate, we enter *Petergate*, a street which contains nothing worthy of note. At the end of Stonegate is the *South Entrance* of the Minster, the place from which we commenced our Route.

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It is a general observation with persons who have known York for some time, that the improvements and alterations of late years have almost changed the appearance of the city. The Lord Chief Justice Campbell, in his Charge to the City Grand Jury, July, 1852, complimented the inhabitants on the great improvements that had taken place in York within the last few years, and especially noticed the beautiful grounds attached to the Museum, and which he thought were not surpassed by any on the Continent of Europe. Amongst the improvements the following are some of the most important.

(1.) *The New Market*—between Pavement and St. Sampson's Square, removed a large mass of old and decayed tenements, and substituted an open and handsome street.—(2.) *St. Leonard's Place*, from Blakestreet to Bootham, effected a similar improvement.—(3.) The houses which blocked up the *West* and *South-west Fronts* of the *Minster* have been taken down, and *Petergate*, near the *South Entrance*, very much widened and beautified.—(4.) *Spurriergate*, so

long a dangerous street, has become, if not so wide as could be wished, at least infinitely better than before the alteration.—(5.) A large widening of Jubbergate, from Spurriergate to Parliament Street, affords additional facilities for traffic.—(6.) *Railway-Street*, a new street from Micklegate to the Railway Station.—7. The *Railway Station* in Tanner-Row, has introduced a handsome series of buildings into an obscure part of the city.—(8.) *High Ousegate*, has been widened, and *Colliergate* much improved; and (9.) many houses and buildings, which were more or less public annoyances, have been taken away in all parts of the city. Amongst the most important has been the widening of the First Water Lane (now called *King Street*), by which means the facilities for coal traffic have been greatly increased, and an immense quantity of unsightly rubbish removed. *Bedern*, so long a source of annoyance from its over-crowded population, has been greatly improved by being opened through into St. Andrewgate. In addition to these improvements in the thoroughfares, a very beautiful walk along the banks of the river Ouse, from the old Water Works Tower at Lendal to Clifton Scalp, has been formed, called the “*ESPLANADE*,” a place of agreeable resort for the Citizens.



## Part VI.

GOVERNMENT, TRADE, AND REPRESENTATION OF  
THE CITY.

## CHAPTER XII.

## THE OLD AND NEW CORPORATIONS.

“Is it not known, agreed, confirm’d, confess’d,  
That of all people we are govern’d best?  
We have the force of monarchies; are free  
As the most proud Republicans can be;  
And have those prudent counsels that arise  
In grave and cautious Aristocracies.”

HE Corporation of the City of York, as stated by the Municipal Corporation Commissioners, in the third part of their report, 30th March, 1835, “claims to be a Corporation by prescription.” The earliest charter extant is one of Henry II., which confirms all the “liberties, laws, customs, guilds merchant, and hances in England and Normandy,” as they were held in the time of Henry I. Confirmations or new grants of charter rights were obtained from almost every subsequent monarch to Charles II. In the 19th Richard II., the city was constituted a county of itself, and authorised to elect two sheriffs, who, with the mayor, should have cognizance of all pleas and actions within the City limits. In the 27th Henry VI., the AINSTY, a wapontake of the county, was first annexed to the city. In the 9th of Henry VIII., by letters patent, a *Common Council* was established as part of the Corporation; and a charter, 7th Charles I.,

first introduced the election of eighteen members of this council for each of the four wards of the city. When the corporation was dissolved by the passing of the Municipal Reform Act, in 1835, the governing charters were—one, obtained 16th Charles II., and another, 10th George IV., in consequence of circumstances arising which prevented the fulfilment of the charter of Charles II. In 1835, the Corporation consisted of a Lord Mayor, twelve Aldermen, two Sheriffs, thirty-two persons who had served the office of Sheriff, and were commonly called the “Twenty-four,” seventy-two Common Councilmen, a Recorder, two City Counsel, a Town Clerk, two Coroners, and a number of officers of inferior grades. The Lord Mayor was elected on the 15th of January annually, and by virtue of various grants and Acts of Parliament, was invested with important and extensive powers. The title of the Corporation was “The Mayor and Commonalty of the City of York.” The Lord Mayor resided during his year of office in the Mansion-house, and had an allowance for meeting the necessary expences of his station. Prior to the time of Edward III. this allowance was £50. In 1735 it was £350. In 1771, £600. In 1807, £800. After 1812 it was reduced to fifty guineas. The allowance is now altogether discontinued.—The number of persons called “Freemen,” who were free of the corporation, was indefinite. In 1835 there were 2,400 resident in the city, and about 1,300 non-resident. The liberty of opening shops was confined exclusively to these persons. The freedom was acquired by birth, apprenticeship, or purchase. The fine in ordinary cases was

£25. The average annual income of the corporate body, derived from rents of real property, fines, &c., was about £4,600. When its functions were transferred to the newly elected council, there was a debt of £10,500, chiefly contracted for public improvements. On the whole, the old corporation of York was as popular and honest a body as any of the kind in England. The New Corporation Act came into operation on the 24th December, 1835. By this Act, the city was divided into six wards; previously it was divided into four, namely, Micklegate, Walmgate, Bootham, and Monk Wards: it has now, in addition to these, Castlegate and Guildhall Wards. Each ward elects *six* Councillors, two of whom retire in rotation annually. The Councillors elect *twelve* Aldermen, who serve for six years. The right of voting for the Councillors is vested in all the male householders of the City, who have been on the rate books the time required by the Act. Under the old system, the Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs, and "Twenty-four," met in a chamber separate from the Councilmen; hence the two divisions were called the Upper and the Lower House. Under the Municipal Act, the entire body meet in one place. The Corporation are charged with the management and protection of the city to the fullest extent; though under a local Act, 6 George IV. cap. 15, a Board of Commissioners was appointed to superintend the lighting, paving, and cleansing of the streets, the recent Health of Towns' Act abolished the Board of Commissioners, and their duties now devolve upon the Corporation, who are constituted by the said Act, the Local Board of Health, and whose powers are now greatly extended.

## CHAPTER XIII.

## TRADE AND TRADING COMPANIES.

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“Of manufactures, trade, inventions rare,  
 Steam-towers and looms, you'd know our borough's share:  
 'Tis small—we boast not these rich subjects here,  
 Who hazard twice ten thousand pounds a year.  
 We've no large buildings, where incessant noise  
 Is made by springs and spindles, girls and boys;  
 Where mid such thundering sounds, the maiden's song  
 Is 'Harmony and Uproar' all day long.”

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From the time of the Conquest to about the middle of last century, the trade and commerce of York was very considerable. The Ouse would admit the passage up to the bridge of the largest class of vessels employed in the merchants' service, during the greater part of that period. There were numerous guilds or corporations of traders in the city, who were empowered, more or less extensively by charters from the crown, to prosecute their respective callings or professions. In the time of Edward I., the Staple of Wool was fixed at York ; and for a long time subsequent to his reign, many of the York merchants were members of foreign guilds, especially of those in France and the Low Countries. The increase of the size of trading vessels, the remoteness of the city from the sea, (60 miles), and other causes, led to the gradual decline of York as a place of trade. In 1726, however, the traffic carried on here was still considerable, for an Act

of Parliament, passed in that year, for “improving the navigation of the River Ouse,” recites, “Whereas, the ancient City of York hath been and is yet considerable for its trade both at home and abroad,” &c. The residence in it of families of the gentry and nobility of the county has been for a long time a distinguished feature of its condition, and this was the case to a greater extent formerly than it is at present. The first City Improvement Act, passed in 1763, recites in the preamble, “Whereas, the City of York is the capital city of the Northern parts of England, and is a place of great resort, and much frequented by persons of distinction and fortune, whose residence there is of great benefit and advantage to the citizens of the said city,” &c. The principal branches of trade now prosecuted on a large scale in York are the Drug, Confectionery, and Comb Trades. The growth of Chicory has of late years been largely cultivated in the neighbourhood of York. There are three considerable Iron Foundries, each employing a large number of hands. “The Company of Merchant Adventurers of the City of York,” and the “Company of Merchant Tailors of the City of York,” are the only two surviving guilds or fraternities of traders once so numerous. The Merchants’ Company is a corporation by prescription, and has an income of about £200, which is expended in meeting certain payments for charitable purposes to which it is liable. The Merchants’ Hall in Fossgate is the property of this company. It is an ancient structure, and contains two large rooms, in which are several portraits of former officers and members of the guild. An interesting old

chapel is attached to the hall, and the rest of the premises are occupied as an alms house for poor people. The Merchant Tailors have also a hall in Aldwark, used chiefly as a hospital. Their income is about £140, and is expended in a similar manner to the income of the Merchants' Company. Both associations have now almost ceased to exercise any influence over the trade of the city. Several Joint Stock Trading Companies have been formed in York during the last thirty years. The most important are the City and County Bank, the Union Bank, the Yorkshire Insurance Company, the York Gas and Waterworks Companies. The Railways closely associated with York have been mentioned elsewhere. There are several other companies for minor objects. Many efforts have been made to obtain for York the privileges of an Inland Bonded Port, but hitherto without success. There are three weekly newspapers published in the city: *The York Herald* was established in 1790. *The Yorkshire Gazette* was commenced in 1819, by a Joint Stock Company of Proprietors, chiefly for the purpose of advocating Conservative principles. *The Yorkshireman* was also brought out by a Joint Stock Company in 1834; its principles being what are now termed Liberal. *The York Chronicle* and *York Courant* have ceased to be published. The three are *Saturday* papers.—The general market for all kinds of produce is on Saturday. There is a lesser market on Thursday. Supplies of fish from Scarbro', Bridlington, and the eastern coast, arrive daily. There is a fair for cattle every alternate Thursday, and large fairs at certain times of the year. The navigation of the Ouse, the

market places, and generally all the means of trading industry about York, have been much improved of late years.

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## CHAPTER XIV.

### ELECTIONS AND REPRESENTATIVES.

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“ Be this admitted, be it still agreed,  
That ill effects from noble cause proceed ;  
Tho’ like some vile excrescences they be,  
The tree they spring from is a sacred tree,  
And its true produce—Strength and Liberty.”

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It is uncertain at what time the City of York first sent representatives to Parliament, but “ *Civitas Eborum*” occurs at a very early date in the Parliamentary Rolls. Under the old corporation the right of voting for members of parliament for the city was confined to the “ Freemen,” or persons who, by birth, apprenticeship, or purchase, had become free of the corporate body. The number of these freemen was different at different times. In the severe contest of 1784, when Lord John Cavendish lost his election in consequence of the unpopularity of the Whigs because of Mr. Fox’s India Bill, the number of votes was about 2,000. In 1835, as reported by the Corporation Commissioners, there were 2,400 resident freemen, and 1,300

non-residents, making a total of 3,700 ; but a great portion of the non-residents was never brought to the poll. Whenever the contest was very close, as many out-voters were brought as possible, and this was one of the chief causes of the enormous expense of borough elections. The Reform Act reserved the rights of resident freemen to a certain extent, and at present there is a constituency of above 3,000. Under the old Corporation York was always accounted as a whig borough, but the opposite party were generally strong enough to obtain a share in the representation.

The following table will shew the results of the City Elections during the present century :—

*General Election, 1802.*

Sir Wm. M. Milner, Bart.  
Hon. Lawrence Dundas  
(No contest.)

*General Election, 1806.*

Sir W. M. Milner  
Hon. L. Dundas  
(No contest.)

*General Election, 1807.*

Sir W. M. Milner .... 1454  
Sir Mark M. Sykes ... 1316  
Hon. L. Dundas .... 967  
2,238 voted.

*Election, 1811.*

(*Vice* Sir Wm. M. Milner,  
deceased.)  
Hon. L. Dundas  
(No contest.)

*General Election, 1812.*

Hon. L. Dundas  
Sir Mark M. Sykes  
(No contest.)

*General Election, 1818.*

Hon. L. Dundas ..... 1446  
Sir M. M. Sykes ..... 1278  
*W. Bryan Cooke, Esq.* 1055  
2,369 voted.

*General Election, 1820.*

Hon. L. Dundas ..... 1647  
Marmaduke Wyvill, Esq 1527  
*Lord Howden* ..... 1201  
2,722 voted.

*Election, 1820.*

(*Vice* Hon. L. Dundas, called  
to the House of Peers by  
the death of his father, the  
Lord Dundas)  
Robert Chaloner, Esq.  
(No contest.)

*General Election, 1826.*

M. Wyvill, Esq.  
Col. James Wilson  
(No contest.)

*General Election, 1830.*

S. A. Baynton, Esq. . .	1928
Hon. Thomas Dundas..	1907
<i>Hon. E. R. Petre . . .</i>	1792
3,540 voted.	

*General Election, 1832.*

Hon. E. R. Petre . . .	1505
S. A. Baynton, Esq. . .	1140
<i>J. H. Lowther, Esq. . .</i>	884
<i>Hon. Thomas Dundas..</i>	872

2,652 voted.

*Election, 1833.*

( <i>Vice</i> Baynton, deceased.)	
Hon. Thomas Dundas..	1337
<i>J. H. Lowther, Esq. . .</i>	846

*General Election, 1835.*

<i>J. H. Lowther, Esq. . .</i>	1499
Hon. J. C. Dundas ..	1301
<i>C. F. Barkley, Esq. . .</i>	919
2,546 voted.	

*General Election, 1837.*

<i>J. H. Lowther, Esq. . .</i>	1461
Hon. J. C. Dundas....	1276
<i>D. F. Atcherley, Esq. . .</i>	1180
2,456 voted.	

*General Election, 1841.*

<i>J. H. Lowther, Esq. . .</i>	1625
H. R. Yorke, Esq. ....	1552
<i>D. F. Atcherley, Esq. . .</i>	1456

*General Election, 1847.*

H. R. Yorke, Esq.	
J. G. Smyth, Esq.	
(No contest.)	

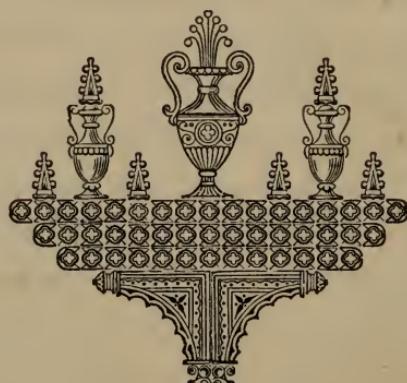
*Election, 1848.*

( <i>Vice</i> Yorke deceased.)	
W. M. E. Milner, Esq. . .	1505
Henry Vincent, Esq. . .	860
Charles Wilkins, Esq.. .	57

*General Election, 1852.*

J. G. Smyth, Esq. ....	1870
W. M. E. Milner, Esq. . .	1831
Henry Vincent, Esq. . .	886

The City Sheriff is the Returning Officer. The Poll is open one day.



## Appendix.

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### S T A T I S T I C S .

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*Population and Occupations—Area—Value of Property—Education—Poor Law Union—Climate—Charities.*

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**POPULATION.**—The population of the City at the six decennial periods has been—

1801	..	..	..	16,145
1811	..	..	..	18,217
1821	..	..	..	20,787
1831	..	..	..	25,350
1841	..	..	..	28,842
1851	..	..	..	36,302

In 1837, the population of the several *Parishes*, as stated in the Poor Law Commissioners' Report for that year, stood thus—

All Saints, Pavement ..	508	St. Michael-le-Belfrey ..	1,350
All Saints, North-street..	1,216	St. Martin, Micklegate ..	547
St. John, Micklegate ..	926	St. Sampson .....	995
St. Giles (part of) .....	1,052	St. Helen's, Stonegate ..	707
Holy Trinity, Goodramgate	540	St. Andrew .....	238
St. Mary the Younger (part of) .....	1,462	Minster Yard with Bed- ern (extra parochial) ..	901
St. Michael, Spurriergate	642	St. Lawrence .....	830
St. Dennis .....	1,718	St. Saviour .....	1,455
St. Margaret .....	1,034	St. Mary, Castlegate ..	994
Holy Trinity, Micklegate	1,108	St. Nicholas .....	103
St. Mary the Elder (part of) .....	1,038	St. Crux .....	874
St. John Delpike .....	350	St. Peter-le-Willows ..	413
St. Martin, Coneystreet..	586	St. Peter the Little ..	692
St. Cuthbert, St. Helen- on-the-Wall, and All Saints, Peasholm .....	1,805	St. Wilfred .....	277
Holy Trinity, King's Court	706	Liberty of Mint Yard ..	166
		Total ..	26,320

The following table gives the number of Inhabited Houses and Inhabitants for the different Wards and Parishes in the City, according to the Census of 1851.

PARISHES.	Inhabited Houses.	Population.		Total.
		Males.	Females.	
BOOTHAM WARD.				
St. Michael-le-Belfrey .....	181	474	641	1115
Minster Yard with Bedern..	113	486	622	1108
St. Wilfred .....	43	75	171	246
Mint Yard Liberty .....	12	29	44	73
St. Giles .....	375	933	1126	2059
MONK WARD.				
All Saints, Peaseholm .....	90	218	208	426
St. Andrew .....	64	177	188	365
St. Cuthbert .....	385	769	897	1666
St. Helen on the Walls .....	80	194	204	398
Holy Trinity, Goodramgate.	91	244	282	526
St. John Delpyke .....	76	187	199	386
St. Maurice .....	615	1303	1625	2928
St. Saviour .....	562	1245	1293	2538
WALMGATE WARD.				
St. Crux .....	190	453	467	920
St. Dennis .....	305	737	742	1479
St. George .....	420	1033	1062	2095
St. Lawrence .....	324	644	736	1380
St. Margaret .....	346	818	777	1595
St. Nicholas .....	38	91	126	217
St. Peter-le-Willows .....	119	297	291	588
MICKLEGATE WARD.				
Holy Trinity, Micklegate ..	272	544	961	1505
St. Mary, Bishophill Junior.	747	1664	1862	3526
St. Mary, Bishophill Senior.	246	598	629	1227
St. Martin-cum-Gregory ..	116	278	341	619
GUILDHALL WARD.				
St. Helen, Stonegate * .....	102	262	289	551
Chrish Parish .....	133	332	388	720
St. Martin-le-Grand .....	85	225	322	547
St. Peter-the-Little .....	56	141	153	294
St. Sampson .....	137	361	397	758
CASTLEGATE WARD.				
All Saints, Northstreet .....	264	637	671	1308
All Saints, Pavement.....	63	206	217	423
St. John, Micklegate .....	182	432	483	915
St. Mary, Castlegate .....	146	475	568	1043
St. Michael, Spurriergate ..	116	264	320	584
York Castle (extra parochial)	1	136	38	174

\* Including extra parochial district in Newstreet and Davygate.

The total population (within the Municipal Boundary) is 36,302.

Including the Parish of St. Olave, Marygate, and the portions of Clifton, Heworth, and Fulford, which are within the Parliamentary Boundary, but beyond the Municipal Boundary, the population of York exceeds 40,000.

The measurement of the whole area of the city is 2,720 acres.

**VALUE OF PROPERTY.**—The annual rental of Real Property in York was, in—

1815 .....	£44,369
1824 .....	£53,668

(Report from Municipal Corporation Commissioners, Part III. p. 1757.)

**EDUCATION.**—In 1826, according to returns obtained by a committee of Gentlemen, chiefly of the Society of Friends,—of the children between the ages of *six* and *ten*, *one-fourth* did not attend any day school; between *ten* and *thirteen*, nearly *one-third* did not attend any day school; between *twelve* and *fourteen*, *one-ninth* part could not read; and that *two-fifths* of the children who did *not* go to day schools went to *Sunday Schools*.

In the Education Inquiry for England and Wales, vol. iii., ordered by the House of Commons to be printed, on the 20th of March, 1835, the following was the state of Education in York:—

SCHOOLS.	By endow- ment.		By subscriv- tion.		By Payment from Scholars.		Subscrip- tion and Payment from Scholars.	
	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
Infant .....	”	”	”	”	6	168	2	335
Daily .....	25	680	4	185	76	1886	9	1076
Sunday .....	5	172	29	3371	”	”	4	486
Total .....	30	852	33	3556	82	2054	15	1891

Making a total of 8,353 children in receipt of instruction of some kind.

The Report of the Committee of the House of Commons, on the Education of the Poorer Classes, presented in 1836, makes the following statement relative to York.

Scholars of the working classes, at day and dame schools ..	1494
Scholars at <i>better</i> schools .....	2697
Attending Sunday Schools in connection with the Established	
Church .....	1708
Ditto in connection with Dissenters .....	1655

These figures are doubtless near the truth.

About 4000 children attend the Sunday Schools of the Established Church and the Dissenters, and the number is very nearly equally divided between the two parties, namely, 2,000 each.

**Poor Law Union.**—The York Poor Law Union includes all the parishes in the City (see page 193), and the following places in the neighbouring part of the County.

Askham Richard	Towthorpe
Acaster Malbis (part of)	Clifton
Bishopthorpe	Marygate
Copmanthorpe	Rawcliffe
Holgate	Overton
Dringhouses	Lillings-Ambo
Middlethorpe	Stockton-on-the-Forest
Haxby	Wigginton
Gate Helmsley	Beningbrough
Osbaldwick	Grimston
Murton	Stamford bridge, with Scoreby
Strensall	Elvington
Warthill (part of)	Deighton
Dunnington (part of)	Escrick
Heslington	Fulford, Gate
Buttercrambe	Fulford, Water
Claxton	Naburn
Flaxton-upon-the-Moor (part of)	St. Lawrence, Heslington (part of)
Harton	Stillingfleet, with Moreby
Sand Hutton	Thorganby, with West Cottin- with
Heworth	Wheldrake
Upper Helmsley	Langwith
Holtby	
Earswick	
Huntington	

The place of meeting of the Board of Guardians is in Lendal. The Board meet weekly on Thursdays.

CLIMATE.—The following short Table will be interesting to some of our readers.

Place.	Latitude	Mean Temperature.	Mean height of Barometer.	Mean quantity of Rain.
York ....	53° 58	47·8	29·00	24
London ...	51 31	48·8	29·86	25
Kendal....	45 19	46·8	22·64	55

CHARITIES.—York has been always celebrated for the number and extent of its charitable institutions. The names of those already noticed, and the page where the notice will be found, are as follows: Lady Hewley's Hospital, (p. 178); Wilson's Hospital and School, Foss Bridge, (p. 172); Old Maids' Hospital, Bootham, (p. 145); Middleton's Hospital, Skeldergate, (p. 172); Ingram's Hospital, Bootham, (p. 147); Blue Coat Boys' School, (p. 179); Grey Coat Girls' School, (p. 181). Besides these there are the following :

AGAR'S HOSPITAL—Monkgate, founded in 1631, by Alderman Thomas Agar, of York, and endowed with £20 a year, to be divided among six poor widows, who inhabit the house.

BARSTOW'S HOSPITAL—without Micklegate Bar, for six poor persons. The income is about £8.

ST. CATHERINE'S HOSPITAL—in Holgate Lane, for four poor widows, who receive £18 a year each. This hospital was formerly an alms' house for pilgrims and mendicants.

ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL—without Micklegate Bar, for twelve poor widows. The Lord Mayor is the patron.

WINTERSCALE'S HOSPITAL—in Walmgate, for six poor persons, who are lodged and receive £8 a year each.

SIR ROBERT WATER'S HOSPITAL—Neutgate Lane, founded in 1609, for ten poor persons, who receive £2 a year each.

SIR HENRY THOMPSON'S HOSPITAL—Castlegate, for six poor men, each of whom receives £6 yearly.

**COLTON'S HOSPITAL**—Tanner-row, for eight poor women, who receive £6 a year each.

**MERCHANT TAILORS' HOSPITAL**—Aldwark, for four decayed members of the company, or their widows. The stipend is £4. 15s. 6d. yearly.

**MERCHANT COMPANY'S HOSPITAL**—Fossgate, for five poor men, and five poor women, who each receive £4. 4s. annually.

In addition to these charities there are benefactions from legacies and rent charges in every parish, and the Corporation have the bestowal of certain yearly sums bequeathed by various persons. All these sums are now vested in trustees, called “Charity Trustees,” nominated by the City Council, and confirmed by the Lord Chancellor.

**HAUGHTON'S SCHOOL**—in Colliergate, is endowed with £180 a year for the education of a certain number of boys.

**HOLGATE'S SCHOOL**—in Ogleforth, is richly endowed for the education of poor boys. It is uncertain what the income amounts to.

**DODSWORTH'S SCHOOLS**—on Bishophill, Friar Walls, and in Lawrence-street, are also respectable endowments for education.

The Dispensary and County Hospital have been already noticed. In addition to these are the **EYE INSTITUTION**, Aldwark, **LOAN SOCIETY**, **LYING-IN CLUB**, **SPINNING SCHOOL**, and many others of a similar nature.

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### USEFUL MEMORANDA.

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**BANKS.**—*Messrs. Swann, Clough, and Co.*, Coneystreet; draw on Sir R. C. Glynn and Co., Lombard-street, London.—*York City and County Banking Company*, Parliament-street; draw on *Messrs. Barnetts, Hoare, and Co.*, 62, Lombard-street.—*York Union Banking Company*, High Ousegate; draw on *Messrs. Glynn and Co.*, Lombard-street.—*A Branch of the Yorkshire Banking Company*, in High Ousegate; draw on *Messrs. Williams, Deacon, and*

Co., 20, Birch-in-lane. The hours of attendance at these Banks are from Ten o'clock till Three.

PUBLIC OFFICES, &c.—*Post Office*, Lendal, constantly open for the receipt of Letters. One delivery by carriers, at 8 o'clock in the morning, another at 8 in the evening. Postmaster, J. Oldfield, Esq.—*Excise Office*, Spurriergate; hours from 9 to 4.—*Stamp Office*, Blake-street; hours from half-past 9 to 4. Distributor, Sir J. Simpson.—*Will Office*, Minster Yard; hours from 9 to 5; Deputy Registrar, J. Buckle, Esq.—*Museum*, open from 10 to 4.—*Cathedral*, open from 9 to 5; Morning Prayers, 10 o'clock, Evening Prayers, 4 o'clock.—*Steam Packet Offices*, Skeldergate.—*Railway Station*, Tanner-row.—*Yorkshire Insurance Company*, St. Helen's Square; hours from 9 to 4. Actuary, William L. Newman, Esq.

NEWSROOMS.—There are two public News Rooms in the City, both situate in Blakestreet. Strangers are introduced by Members.

HACKNEY COACH STANDS.—*Parliament Street* and *Railway Station*.—Fare to any part of the *City*, One Shilling.

HOURS OF DIVINE SERVICE at all the *Churches* and *Chapels* at *half-past Ten* a. m., except the *Presbyterian Chapel*, where the hour is *Eleven* o'clock. In the afternoon, at *Churches* and *Chapels*, at *half-past Two*; in the evening, at *Methodist Chapels*, at *Six* o'clock; at other places, at *half-past Six*.

PRINCIPAL HOTELS AND COMMERCIAL INNS.—*York Hotel*, St. Helen's Square;—*Black Swan*, Coneystreet;—*George Inn*, Coneystreet;—*Etridge's Hotel*, Blakestreet;—*White Swan*, Pavement;—*Queen's Hotel*, Micklegate;—*Scawin's Hotel*, Tannerrow;—*Old George*, Pavement;—*Robin Hood*, Castlegate;—*White Horse*, Coppergate;—*King's Arms*, Foss Bridge;—*Wind Mill*, Micklegate Bar;—*Jackson's Hotel*, Petergate;—*Pack Horse*, Micklegate;—*Elephant and Castle*, Skeldergate;—*Red Lion*, Monk Bar;—*White Swan*, Goodramgate.

### LORDS LIEUTENANT OF YORKSHIRE.

*West Riding*.—The Right Hon. the Earl of Harewood.

*East Riding*.—The Right Hon. the Earl of Carlisle.

*North Riding*.—The Right Hon. the Earl of Zetland.

## TABLE OF DISTANCES, IN MILES,

From York to the following Places.

[Where direct Railway communication exists the distances are computed by Railway,  
otherwise by High Road.

Aberdeen .....	311	Gainsbro' .....	57	Northampton ..	149
Aberford .....	16	Glasgow .....	256	Norwich .....	207
Alnwick .....	115	Goole .....	25	Nottingham ..	92
Ambleside .....	104	Grantham .....	86	Otley .....	29
Appleby .....	85	Greenhammerton .....	10	Oxford .....	157
Askern .....	30	Greta Bridge .....	54	Penrith .....	94
Askrigg .....	58	Guisbro' .....	51	Peterboro' .....	115
Barmby Moor Inn .....	11	Grimsby .....	70	Pateley Bridge ..	32
Barnard Castle ..	57	Halifax .....	43	Penzance .....	408
Barnsley .....	30	<i>Harewood House</i> .....	20	Pickering .....	26
Bath .....	227	Harrogate .....	22	Plymouth .....	336
Bawtry .....	43	Hartlepool .....	61	Pocklington .....	14
Bedale .....	34	Hawes .....	61	Pontefract .....	24
Berwick .....	154	Hedon .....	46	Preston .....	85
Beverley .....	29	Helmsley .....	23	Redcar .....	56
Birmingham ..	129	Hornsea .....	33	Retford .....	53
<i>Bolton Abbey</i> ..	42	Howden .....	20	Richmond .....	44
Borobridge .....	17	Hull .....	38	Ripon .....	30
Bradford .....	35	Huddersfield .....	41	Rotherham .....	49
Bramham Park..	15	Keighley .....	40	Ripley .....	23
Bridlington .....	40	Kendal .....	90	Scarbro' .....	43
Buxton .....	77	Kirby Lonsdale .....	80	Selby .....	14
Bristol .....	216	Kirby Moorside .....	29	Settle .....	57
<i>Byland Abbey</i> ..	20	Knaresbro' .....	18	Sheffield .....	53
Cambridge .....	71	Lancaster .....	89	Sherburn .....	13
Castle Howard..	16	Leeds .....	31	Skipton .....	44
Carlisle .....	113	Leicester .....	119	Sledmere .....	24
Cheltenham .....	174	Lincoln .....	76	Snaith .....	23
Chester .....	105	Liverpool .....	102	Stamford .....	109
Darlington .....	45	London .....	196	Stockton-on-Tees ..	47
Derby .....	89	Louth .....	76	Stokesley .....	43
Dewsbury .....	40	Macclesfield .....	83	<i>Studley Park</i> ..	26
Doncaster .....	35	Malton .....	18	Sunderland .....	80
Dover .....	267	Manchester .....	66	Tadcaster .....	10
Driffield .....	29	Market Weighton .....	19	Thirsk .....	22
Duncombe Park..	23	Masham .....	33	Thorne .....	30
Durham .....	67	Melton Mowbray .....	102	Thorp-Arch .....	18
Easingwold .....	13	Middleham .....	43	Wakefield .....	26
Edinburgh .....	202	Morpeth .....	104	<i>Wentworth House</i> ..	52
Epsom .....	211	Newark .....	74	Wetherby .....	15
Falmouth .....	391	Newcastle .....	84	Whitby .....	57
<i>Fountain's Abbey</i> ..	27	Newmarket .....	164	Whitehaven .....	145
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